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ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KUWAIT

AU252022 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 25, (BTA)--A protocol on the first session of the Bulgaro-Kuwait trade and economic cooperation commission was signed here today. The protocol provides for expansion of Bulgaro-Kuwait trade and industrial cooperation. It is expected that Bulgarian aid will be rendered to the construction in Kuwait of a number of industrial and agricultural projects, transmission lines and public buildings. Measures are being outlined to boost cooperation in medicine (Bulgarian physicians will go to Kuwait as lecturers and advisers) and tourism. The chances of promoting ties in the sphere of sport have been mentioned.

The Bulgarian Rodopa foreign trade organization and the Kuwait Agricultural Food Products signed an agreement today on milk products deliveries to Kuwait to the tune of 1.5 million dollars.

In 1970 Bulgaria built in the Bay of Kuwait an equipment through which sea water is used to cool aggregates in industrial plants. Six years later, a Bulgarian firm obtained a contract for the manufacture, supply and assembly of a telephone exchange for the new television centre in the capital of Kuwait.

The first long-term trade agreement between Bulgaria and Kuwait was signed in 1978 for a period of five years. The same year, a cooperation agreement was signed between the two states in the sphere of communications.

MLADENOV BEGINS TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS

AU252037 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Delhi, March 25 (BTA)--Today in the afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, was received by Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed bilateral and international issues.

Afterwards, Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, which also passed off in a warm and cordial atmosphere. He handed over to the leaders of the Indian Government a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. On her part Mrs Gandhi delivered a friendly message to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The talks touched on questions concerning bilateral relations and cooperation which were found out successful, though certain unexplored potentials still existed. A number of concrete measures were discussed and an agreement was reached for further progress in cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. Concern was voiced over the deterioration of the international situation of late. The two parties to the talks expressed their readiness to work earnestly for the preservation and promotion of detente, for disarmament and for the reinforcement of the positions of peace and international security.

In friendly and constructive atmosphere the official talks began here today between Mr Petur Mladenov and his Indian counterpart, Mr N. Rao. The two foreign ministers pointed out that this visit was taking place in a significant time. Alarm was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the actions of imperialist and reactionary forces. The attachment of the two states to detente was emphasized as was their willingness to make every possible effort for the preservation and the promotion of this process.

Reviewing the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed the significance of the Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation as a long-term programme for action. The Near East, South and Southeast Asia were also on the agenda of the talks. An agreement was reached to continue contacts on various levels and to interchange views on the international situation. Similarity or coincidence of stands was found on all the discussed problems.

Further Reportage

For Indian media accounts of the visit to India of Foreign Minister Mladenov, see the South Asia section of the 5 March Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Sofia Press Comments

AU240915 Sofia BTA in English 0807 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--Bulgaria and India have common political convictions, because they are both fighting for peace, security and detente in the world, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO in an editorial commentary on the forthcoming visit of the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, to Delhi. This is even more important at the present stage of deteriorated international situation, deteriorated through the fault of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonic circles, writes the newspaper.

The meetings and talks of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, with Indian leaders, had an encouraging effect on the upward development of Bulgaro-Indian relations, reads the commentary. Specially stressed is the significance of the 1976 meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mrs I. Gandhi.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO and OTECHESTVEN FRONT mark the rise in Bulgaro-Indian trade and the promotion of the cooperation relations in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, culture and other spheres.

The favorable and upward development of relations between the two countries is to a major extent due to the fact that these are carried out against a background of India's constantly expanded ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in the interests of peace and progress, writes OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

Both the dailies express conviction that the visit of Minister Mladenov to India will make a fresh contribution to the relations of Bulgaro-Indian cooperation, will eloquently demonstrate the love of peace in action.

MORE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

Meetings With Officials

AU241953 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--The dialogue which began here on Saturday between a delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and a Bulgarian delegation continued today with meetings between the different partners.

The state and party leaders of the two countries, who are members of the delegations, had talks on matters of bilateral interest in the sphere of the economic and trade relations, agriculture, education and culture. The BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev and the member of the national management of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Henry Ruiz, minister of planning of Nicaragua, discussed the relations and further development of cooperation between the BCP and the FSLN.

Later on Mr Henry Ruiz met Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the talks which were attended by experts on both sides, Bulgaro-Nicaraguan economic relations and the prospects for expanding them were discussed.

The Minister of Justice Mrs Svetla Daskalova acquainted her Nicaraguan counterpart Ernesto Castillo with the organization of the legislative and juridical system in Bulgaria.

Then Mr Ernesto Castillo met the chief public prosecutor Ivan Vachkov and the chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice Angel Velev.

Since yesterday till this noon the Nicaraguan delegation had been visiting the Plovdiv and Varna counties, where it was made familiar with Bulgaria's experience in different (?spheres) of the economic life.

Solidarity Meeting

AU2521147 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 80 AU

[Summary] A meeting organized by the working people in Sofia to mark their solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution was held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today.

Present were Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Andrey Lukanov and Dimitur Stanishev as well as the members of the visiting delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation Moises Hassan, Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz and Humberto Ortega.

"In his speech, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov expressed the joy of the Bulgarian people, the party and state leadership of the country with the opportunity presented to them to meet the envoys of independent and free Nicaragua.

[Begin Lilov recording] "The Bulgarian people are genuinely happy with the victory which the Nicaraguan people have achieved under the leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation by waging a long and heavy struggle against the Nazi tyranny of Somoza. We extend our hand of fraternal solidarity to free and independent Nicaragua in the same way as we extend a fraternal hand to everyone in the world who is struggling for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and social progress. We have been with you, we are with you--shoulder to shoulder--not only during the past years of your struggle but also today [words indistinct] of your victory and also tomorrow, along the path of your creative cause--to build a new Nicaragua. [end recording]

"His words were an expression of the pleasure with which we welcomed the envoys of Nicaragua to Bulgarian soil as well as a belief that this visit will be further expression of the solidarity and deep sympathy with the heroic Nicaraguan people.

[Begin Lilov recording] "Bulgaria follows an active foreign policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, a policy of even closer coming together with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries, a policy of friendship, good neighborliness and co-operation with the Balkan countries as well as of friendship and selfless assistance to the developing countries, a policy of respect, equality and cooperation with all peoples in the world. Bulgaria's Latin American relations represent a comparatively new trend in Bulgaria's foreign policy. The fraternal ties with socialist Cuba [words indistinct]. The latest point in this trend is the established ties between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. [end recording]

Thanks to the cordial cooperation accorded by the leaders of your people, Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstructior of Nicaragua, said at the rostrum, we had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with and feel the gigantic progress of [words indistinct] we discovered a great parallel between our two processes of development, though under different conditions. The lighthouse of your revolution was the immortal Georgi Dimitrov, while ours was General Augusta Sandino, the leader of the free people and his worthy successor Carlos [name indistinct]. In his speech he touched on the present situation in Nicaragua. He emphasized that following the victory of the Sandinista's revolution, Nicaragua entered into a new stage of development. Now there is a war waged against the countrys backwardness, against hung[illegible], unemployment, the problems connected with the protection of health and [words indistinct]. In the international sphere, Hassan emphasized, Nicaragua, which was previously completely under the dictate of imperialism, today tends toward the nonalined countries movement. Proceeding from this rostrum, as well as at other international forums, Nicaragua has clearly expressed its stand regarding international developments facing the world today. The stands of Nicaragua at these forums show a maturity, independence and anti-imperialist orientation, Moises Hassan emphasized.

"Tomas Borge also spoke at the meeting".

Government Ministers' Meetings

AU251607 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Minister of Defense, has met Humberto Ortega, member of the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Movement and minister of defense of the Republic of Nicaragua. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On his part, Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of internal affairs, has met Tomas Borge, member of the leadership of the Sandinist, National Liberation Movement and minister of internal affairs.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

AU242109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A BCP delegation left for Colombo today. The delegation is headed by Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman of the BCP central committee central auditing commission. The BCP delegation will attend the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka.

NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU251843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party composed of Gerrit Hoenberg and (Paul Hendrik), members of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 18-25 March. The Netherlands Communist Party delegation met Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the talks, information on the two parties activities, the international situation and on certain issues of the world communist and workers movement was exchanged. It was also emphasized that during the present exacerbated international situation, a result of the activities of reactionary forces in the United States and of the other imperialist countries, even more efficient actions for safeguarding peace and for continuing the policy of detente were needed.

A mutual desire for further expanding the relations between the BCP and the Netherlands Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism was expressed. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

YUGOSLAV PARTY WORKING GROUP ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU251053 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)--A working group of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), led by Mr Suada Muminagic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, paid a visit to Bulgaria March 18-25 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The Yugoslav guests were made familiar with the experience of the BCP in solving some topical economic problems. They had talks at the CC of the BCP, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finances, the Labour and Salaries Committee, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the county committees of the BCP in Veliko Turnovo and Gabrovo.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the head of the LCY working group. During their talks he told of the tasks which are being solved at present by the Bulgarian Communist Party. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU260938 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League on the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the league. Bulgaria is developing an active cooperation with the Arab countries and unreservedly backs the struggle of the Arab peoples and the Palestine Liberation Organization against imperialism and the Israeli aggression, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for the granting of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, their right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own included, the telegram reads in part.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS ON GREEK HOLIDAY

AU241955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Konstantinos Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece, on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The telegram expresses confidence that the existing relations of good neighborliness, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop in conformity with our peoples aspirations, in the interest of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

On the same occasion Comrade Stanko Todorov has sent a telegram of greetings to Constantine Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece.

The telegram expresses cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for the further successes of the friendly Greek people.

'SELFLESS' SOCIALIST AID TO NICARAGUA LAUDED; CIA CRITICIZED

AU251548 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Michal Havran article: "The First Visit by Nicaraguan Revolutionaries in the Soviet Union: Aid for National Reconstruction"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union recently signed with Nicaragua--along with the plan of relations between the USSR and the Sandinist National Liberation Front--a trade agreement and a protocol on the establishment of a USSR trade mission in Nicaragua and of a Nicaraguan trade mission in the USSR. They also signed a protocol on deliveries of certain types of goods, as well as an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, a consular accord and an aviation agreement between the two countries.

Nicaragua needs help, and thus it is possible to meet there now, in particular, Cuban experts, physicians, teachers and agricultural experts. Their aid has already yielded fruits and it is to be stepped up soon. For example, the Cuban teachers will play an extraordinary part in the planned campaign against illiteracy. In this respect, Cuba has outstanding practical experience because the island of freedom lived through a similar period following the victory of its revolution. To provide all citizens with the basic form of education and to teach them to read and write are fundamental prerequisites for the advancement of a victorious revolution. On the basis of the latest agreements, for example, Soviet geologists will arrive in Nicaragua to take part in an extensive geological survey of the country. Moreover, the other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, are extending aid to the Nicaraguan revolution. Aid is coming from many concerns throughout the world, from all progressive forces that feel it will considerably strengthen the revolution.

Such selfless aid is especially important at the time when certain domestic reactionary elements in league with forces abroad are trying to put great obstacles in the path of the revolution. In Nicaragua acts of sabotage, provocations, attacks on revolutionaries and patriots are being carried out. "Excelling" in the attacks against the revolution are not only rightist but also ultra-leftist groups. Recently, the revolution had to place behind bars 50 members of some sort of "communist party," an organization with a strong Maoist orientation that even had infiltrated part of the trade union movement. Members of this group were establishing connections with the enemies of the Nicaraguan people and were allegedly preparing to carry out a so-called proletarian revolution. It is easy to imagine what they were preparing. This Maoist group was active during dictator Somoza's times. However, it is interesting and significant that no repressive action was taken against it then. Why should action have been taken, when the group had connections with the U.S. central espionage service, the CIA. This connection was proven also in the country's post revolutionary orientation.

But let us still dwell on this well-known abbreviation--CIA. It is known that an espionage agency such as the CIA directly participates in supplying advice not only to counter-revolutionaries but also directly to the U.S. Government. The United States has promised Nicaragua aid amounting to $75 million. The fact is that if the United States wanted to compensate the country for all damage caused during the 40-year rule of its client Somoza, the country's entire annual budget might not be enough compensation--and I am not even including the loss of life which the Somoza government and American imperialism have on their conscience. But the United States is still hesitating about granting that $75 million. The CIA, allegedly, is still recommending a waiting period. [paragraph continues]

Should, allegedly, Nicaragua clearly orientate itself toward "Castroism," the aid would not be given. In a word, political conditions are being foisted upon Nicaragua and it is being told what path it should take.

The socialist states and progressive forces are extending selfless aid to Nicaragua. They are extending it in order that the revolution can faster and more fully fulfill its set objectives: to eliminate illiteracy, backwardness, poverty and exploitation. During the Nicaraguan delegation's visit to Moscow we once again saw the aid's international character.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN DADOO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

ID251608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The guest was welcomed at the airport in Prague by Vladimir Janku, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the Party Central Committee.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES TURKISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

ID051530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague today a delegation of the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions of Turkey. During their meeting, representatives of both trade union centers stressed their interest in the further development of mutual relations. Karel Hoffmann voiced the solidarity of Czechoslovak trade union members with the struggle of the Turkish people against imperialism, fascism and for democracy.

The Turkish guests briefed the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council about the current situation in the country. It is characterized by the decline in the living standards of the working people and rapid price rises. This is why trade unions are organizing strikes which aim in particular to secure wage increases and the democratization of the public life.

AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY RELEASE EIGHT DISSIDENTS

ID220950 Hamburg DPA in German 0843 GMT 22 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Vienna--The eight Czechoslovak dissidents arrested on Wednesday night have been released. It was learned from informed circles in Vienna today that they were released without any criminal proceedings being instituted by authorities.

The eight had met in a flat for a philosophy lecture. Among the arrested were philosopher Julius Tomin, Charter spokesman Milos Rejchert and the daughter of exiled playwright Pavel Kohout, Tereza.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S 15TH SESSION OPENS 25 MARCH

Deliberations, Elections

LD252250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague castle today. The session is discussing the report of the party Central Committee Presidium dealing with the further raising of the standards of political-educational work, its firm linking with practice and the consistent strengthening of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Present at the session are members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, the Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Committee, communists-members of the federal government and the national governments, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, secretaries of the regional and city committees of the party for ideological work, instructors of the CPCZ Central Committee and other guests.

The deliberations were opened and chaired by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the opening of the session the participants paid tribute to Leopold Kovalcik, deceased member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives.

After that, the CPCZ Central Committee elected working commissions. The report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee was delivered by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

Speeches by Officials

LD252252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague castle today.

The deliberations of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee were chaired by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The first contribution to the discussion was made by Comrade Karel Beranek, who dealt with the experience of the Prague party organization in the education of young members of the party and spoke about the questions of forming the socialist way of life among the inhabitants of large housing estates.

Comrade Vladimir Hajko pointed out the importance of science and basic research in the current stage of the development of our society and the purposeful development of all aspects of science.

Comrade Vaclav Hajek spoke about the influence of the working collective and the brigades of socialist labor, which now include one-third of the working people, and of the central Bohemian region, focusing primarily on the education of the younger generation and the forming of its moral and political features. Comrade Miroslav Valek discussed the role of culture and art in the education of socialist man and pointed out the need to create quality works of art that contribute to the development of the creative powers of the people. The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee will continue tomorrow.

JOINT STATEMENT AT END OF KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISIT

AU241836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Joint Statement GDR-People's Republic of Kampuchea"]

[Text] From 17 to 21 March 80, a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] paid a visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. The cordial reception accorded to the delegation from liberated Kampuchea and the friendly meetings with GDR citizens grew into a manifestation of solidarity and fraternal affiliation between the peoples of the GDR and the PRK.

In the course of their visit, the representatives of the PRK acquainted themselves with the life of the GDR people and their achievements in shaping a developed socialist society. The delegation laid a wreath at the Berlin Memorial of the Socialists and at the Memorial for Fallen Soviet Heroes. It visited the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate and the palace of the republic.

In Rostock Bezirk, the delegation visited the port of Rostock, met with working people of an agricultural producers cooperative and with members of a unit of the GDR's National People's Army.

On 18 Mar 80, a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK was solemnly signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPRC. Negotiations took place between the GDR party and state delegation and the delegation of the KNUFNS and the KPRC.

The negotiations were attended by--on the GDR side:

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, head of the delegation;
Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman;
Dr Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman;
Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee member, minister for university and technical school affairs;
Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, SED Central Committee candidate member, minister for health;
Dr Herbert Krolikowski, SED Central Committee member, state secretary and first deputy of the foreign minister;
Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry for Culture;
Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the KPR;

--on the PRK side:

Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC as head or the delegation;
Hun Sen, KNUFNS Central Committee member, chairman of the KPRC, minister for foreign affairs;
Keo Chanda, KPRC member, minister for information, the press, and culture;
Dr Nou Beng, KPRC member, minister for health;
Chan Ven, KNUFNS Central Committee member, KPRC member, minister for education;

Also,

Keo Prasat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK in the USSR;
Ton Chan, deputy trade minister;
Ros Chhun, ambassador

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in full mutual agreement, questions on the further shaping of fraternal relations and of close cooperation between the GDR and the PRK, as well as topical international problems, were discussed. The talks resulted in full agreement by both sides in all questions discussed.

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Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, expounded on the successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and on the preparations for the SED's tenth congress. Under SED leadership, the working people of the GDR are successfully shaping a socialist society. The stable development of the GDR in domestic and foreign policy is inseparably linked with the consolidation and deepening of the inviolable fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, as well as with the other fraternal parties and states.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman paid tribute to the historic victory achieved by the heroic Kampuchean people under KNUFNS leadership in January 1979. A new era in the history of the Kampuchean people began with the toppling of the antipeople Pol Pot regime and the founding of the PRK. Realistic conditions were created for the country's progress on the path of democracy, national independence and social progress. The successful struggle of the Kampuchean people for the elimination of the heavy legacy of the past, for the reconstruction of the national economy and for the rebirth of political, social and cultural life meets with the GDR's full sympathy and solid support.

The KPR's peaceful policy meets with high esteem. The GDR fully and totally supports the efforts by the Kampuchean people to establish a peaceful, independent, free, democratic, nonalined state taking the road to socialism. It will continue to accord the Kampuchean people active support in their struggle against the machinations of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction. The GDR will also work in the future to insure that the KPR can take its rightful place in the United Nations and in other international organizations. The development and strengthening of the PRK effectively contributes to international detente, the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The GDR emphasized that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. It underlined that the KPRC, which has control over the entire country, is the sole true and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people. The GDR emphatically condemns the intrigues of imperialism and the Chinese leaders as well as of the other reactionary forces against the KPR and its fundamental interests. All these hostile actions, which constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign Kampuchean state and seriously endanger peace and stability, are doomed to failure.

The GDR highly assesses the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and of the view that this treaty, like the treaty between the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, is an expression of the militant solidarity and fraternal and traditional friendship among the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, a firm token of the independence, freedom and prosperity of those countries which creates favorable conditions for the states in Southeast Asia to jointly erect a zone of peace and stability.

Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPRC, expounded on the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people. He characterized the founding of the PRK as a decisive turn in the history of the Kampuchean people. Heng Samrin explained the KNUFNS program and the results achieved so far in its implementation. He reported on the further tasks in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, Kampuchea which is advancing to socialism. He described the progress achieved in the building and consolidation of state power, in the reactivation and development of economy, especially agricultural production, in the gradual securing and raising of the living standard, in the reconstruction and development of education and the health services, cultural life and in the creation of an effective national defense.

The delegation of the KNUFNS and the KPRC expressed their high esteem for the great achievements of the GDR people in shaping a developed socialist society. The PRK regards the GDR's foreign policy as an important contribution to the common struggle waged by the states of the socialist community and by all progressive and democratic forces for peace, detente and the development of international cooperation, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism. The Kampuchean delegation expressed its sincere gratitude for the aid and support granted by the GDR to the Kampuchean people.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between both states and peoples are developing well in all spheres of social life. They expressed their unshakeable will to further expand and deepen those relations on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK signed on 18 Mar 80 in Berlin. Both sides will pay special attention to political and economic cooperation and to the expansion of relations in important spheres of culture and the health services. Both sides agreed to promote cooperation between the state organs, social organizations and other institutions. They agreed to promote and strengthen the exchange of study delegations and experts, and contacts and consultations in the most varied fields. The GDR will grant the PRK solid support in developing the national economy, the health services, occupational training, the training of college and technical school cadres, and in other fields. An agreement on granting economic aid to the PRK in 1980, a consular agreement, and agreement on visa exemption for holders of diplomatic or service passports, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and an agreement on cooperation in the field of health were signed during the delegation's visit.

II

The GDR delegation and the PRK delegation discussed topical international questions. They paid tribute to the significant success of the peace policy of the socialist states, their joint struggle for detente and the prevention of a new world war. They unanimously stated that at present consistent efforts are called for to consolidate peace and security of the peoples, continue political detente, complement it by military detente, and extend it to cover all the regions of the world.

The GDR and the PRK decisively condemned the antidetente course of confrontation and the stepped-up arms race pursued by certain circles of imperialism, especially the United States and certain other NATO states, which has led to an exacerbation of the international situation. Both sides expressed their deep concern with the NATO long-term weapons program and the decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of some West European states. They emphasized that that decision and its implementation seriously endanger peace and security.

Both sides consider the halting of the arms race and disarmament as a dictate of political commonsense and the key question of present-day international politics. The decisive defense of peace is the first and foremost concern of the present time. The most urgent task is the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war and the prohibition of all nuclear and other weapons for mass destruction.

The GDR and the PRK pay tribute to the consistent and active peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, its indefatigable struggle against the arms race and for efficient disarmament measures. They are firmly convinced that the ratification of SALT II will clear the path for the further limitation and reduction of armaments and enable further progress in other fields of military detente.

The GDR and the PRK emphasize the great significance of the arms limitation and disarmament proposals submitted by the Warsaw Treaty member states. They assess especially highly the important Soviet peace initiative submitted by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Berlin on 6 October 1979. The new initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states for the securing of peace are directed at complementing political detente by military detente, diminishing military confrontation, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures. Both sides point to the necessity to convene soon an all-European conference at the political level on questions of military detente and disarmament.

Both states reaffirmed loyalty to the aims and principles of the United Nations Organization and emphasized their readiness to contribute to their consistent implementation, and to undertake efforts directed at further increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in preserving world peace, consolidating the peoples' security and developing international cooperation on the basis of strict preservation of the UN Charter.

Both parties decisively condemn the policy of hegemonism and underline the importance of the decision adopted by the 34th United Nations General Assembly on the Soviet initiative on the "inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations."

The GDR delegation expounded on the GDR's contribution to the consistent and total implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act in preparation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE member states. It emphasized the will of the socialist states to find constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The GDR and the PRK think the results are positive which were achieved on the basis of the treaties of the socialist states with the FRG as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin; those results proceed from recognition of the territorial and political realities in Europe and are important factors on the European Continent. Strict adherence to those treaties of international law serves peace, strengthens confidence and promotes cooperation on the European Continent.

The delegations of both states express their satisfaction with the successful outcome of the sixth summi conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined states in Havana. The results of that conference underline the significance of the nonalined movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Both sides support the struggle of the nationally liberated states for their equal position in the international relations and for economic independence.

The GDR and the PRK condemn decisively the great power and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders directed against the interests of socialism, world peace and the peoples' liberation struggle. They condemn the threat to the independence and sovereignty of the PRK, the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by China and demand its immediate cessation. Both sides agree that it is necessary to determinedly counter Beijing's expansionist policy in Southeast Asia in the future, too.

Both sides are interested in safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and welcome steps directed at the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness in this region. The constructive proposals of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR of 5 January 1980 in Phnom Penh represent a significant initiative in that direction.

Both delegations underline the necessity to safeguard peace and security on the Asian Continent through joint efforts by all Asian states. They agree with the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They condemn the expansion of the U.S. military power in that area and advocate the elimination of the foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean as well as regional measures against the arms race and for military detente.

Both sides express their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which defends the achievements of the April revolution, its sovereignty and independence. They demand the immediate cessation of all aggressive measures against revolutionary Afghanistan taken by imperialism and its supporters. They support unconditionally the internationalist assistance granted by the USSR at the request of the Democcratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to ward off aggression and safeguard peace.

Both parties condemn decisively the political and economic pressure exerted by the United States against the revolutionary people of Iran. They advocate the right of self-determination for the people of Iran.

The GDR and the PRK note with deep concern that the situation in the Middle East has worsened as a result of imperialist policy. They support the Arab peoples, who reject the separate agreements. Peace and security in that region can only be safeguarded by a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement resulting from collective efforts on behalf of all interested sides, including the PLO. Such a solution of this conflict which represents a threat to world peace, requires the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inviolable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to establish their own state, and the safeguarding of the independent existence and security of all states in the area.

Both sides profess their full solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their liberation, against the policy of racism and apartheid. They welcome the successes achieved by the patriotic forces of the people of Zimbabwe.

Both sides emphasize unanimously that the visit by the Kampuchean delegation and the results of the talks expressed the unbreakable friendship and solidarity and alliance between both peoples, and that it inaugurated a fresh stage in the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the PRK. The PRK delegation expresses its sincere thanks for the cordial welcome accorded to it during its stay in the GDR to the SED, the government and the people of the GDR. Heng Samrin, KNUFNS chairman and KPRC president, invited Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman, for an official friendly visit to the PRK. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary, GDR State Council Chairman
[Signed] Heng Samrin, KNUFNS Chairman and KPRC President

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD211458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Kampuchean People's Republic has the following text:

The German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have, proceeding from the fact that between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea there exist relations of close friendship, of solidarity and alliance, of all-round cooperation and mutual assistance, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the firm conviction that the all-round strengthening of their friendship and cooperation corresponds with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both states, desired to develop all-round cooperation between both states constantly, and to dedicate great attention to the perfection of such, especially to the political, ideological and economic cooperation.

Confirming that the strengthening, expansion and protection of the revolutionary achievements, attained through the dedicated work of each people, was the internationalist obligation of both states, guided by the endeavor to safeguard the favorable international conditions for the establishment of socialism, and determined to practice anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, to work consistently for the unity and cohesion of all forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its facets, determined to promote the further strengthening of peace and security in Europe, in Asia and the world, and to contribute to the development and expansion of relations between states with differing social orders on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Ascribing great importance to the further development and perfection of the bases of their treaty contractual rights, agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties, guided by the principles of proletarian internatinalism, will in the future also develop close relations of friendship, solidarity and mutual assistance between the peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and in this strengthen all-round and deepen cooperation on the basis of total equality, mutual regard for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the noninterference in the internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will strengthen and expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of the most favored nation clause to mutual advantage, and thus make a contribution toward strengthening socialism. They ascribe this to the growing importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the fraternal socialist states.

Both sides will closely cooperate in the cultural and scientific sphere, in education, including vocational training, in the health services, in the spheres of literature, art, the press, radio, film, physical culture and sports.

They will promote the shaping of cooperation between the social installations and mass organizations and use them as an important instrument in order to acquaint the peoples of both countries mutually with their lives, their experiences and achievements.

[(Clandestine) SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 24 March also carries the "text" of the GDR-Kampuchea treaty which renders the above passage as follows: "... between the political institutions and mass organizations and use them as an important instrument in order to acquaint the peoples of both countries mutually with their lives, their experiences and achievements in socialist construction."]

Article 3

The high contracting parties will, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, work relentlessly for the further strengthening of fraternal relations and cohesion between the socialist states.

Both sides will do everything in their power to strengthen the socialist world system. They will contribute actively to the development and protection of the achievements of socialism and determinedly support the struggle by the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will do everything to make in the interests of peace and the security of the peoples an active contribution toward destruction of all machinations and attacks by imperialism and reactionary forces. They will actively support the just struggle for the final removal of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all it facets.

Both sides promote close cooperation and solidarity with all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America liberated from imperialist and colonialist rule in their anti-imperialist struggle toward strengthening their independence and for social progress.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will continue to make their active contribution toward the struggle for peace and international security. They will undertake all efforts for the strengthening of international detente, to bring about general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, and for removing all signs of hegemonism in international relations. Both sides advocate a solving of all international questions of dispute by peaceful means without prejudice to the right of states to individual and collective self-defense against aggression, as contained in the UN Charter.

Article 6

The high contracting parties support the development and improvement of relations between states with differing social orders on the basis of regard for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of national borders, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, as well as mutual advantage and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 7

The high contracting parties consider the inviolability of national borders which were established in Europe after World War II including the national border between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, as important preconditions for the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe. They support endeavors directed at strengthening peace and security in this region.

Both sides support the striving of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, security, national independence and self-determination, as well as the equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation between the countries of this region.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will, in conformity with the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, maintain and develop relations with West Berlin on the premise that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and that in the future it will not be governed by it.

[The SPK version renders the above passage as follows: "...of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it."]

Article 9

The high contracting parties will inform one another and discuss problems of the relations between both states and on international questions of mutual interest.

Article 10

This treaty requires ratification and comes into force with the exchange of the documents of ratification, which will shortly take place in Phnom Penh.

Article 11

This treaty is concluded with a validity of 25 years and will automatically be extended by an additional 10 years, as long as one of the high contracting parties does not 12 months before the expiration of validity expresses the wish in writing of canceling it.

Done in Berlin on 18 March 1980, in two originals, each in the German and Khmer languages, with both texts being equally valid.

For the German Democratic Republic, E. Honecker
For the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin

Heng Samrin TV Talk

LD212239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a television address, Heng Samrin this afternoon conveyed cordial greetings to the people of the GDR. He said: "Our 5-day visit to the GDR is of great importance for raising the standing of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as for the development of relations and for cooperation in all fields between our two countries."

He said that famine and epidemics were the most serious consequences of the policy of genocide in Kampuchea conducted by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. "Our people have been increasingly able to improve its life thanks to support from the friendly socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples as well as by way of international organizations and through its own great efforts." Heng Samrin expressed to the fraternal people of the GDR most sincere thanks from the Kampuchean people. "We shall go on making efforts in accordance with our capabilities to steadily consolidate and to develop solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples."

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES GDR FOR HUNGARY

AU260955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN) Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea left Berlin on Saturday to attend the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest. He was cordially seen off by Dr Herbert Krolikovski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF ISRAELI RAKAH DELEGATION

AU2511150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 80 p 6 AU

["Joint Statement on the Visit of a RAKAH Delegation to the GDR"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Israel [RAKAH] delegation under the leadership of Deputy General Secretary Tawfiq Tubi paid a visit to the GDR from 12 to 21 March 1980 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. During its visit the RAKAH delegation was received for cordial talks by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other talks took place between Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and the RAKAH delegation.

Participating in the talks were on the RAKAH side: David Khenin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; (Ali Ashur), member of the Central Committee and secretary of Haifa District; (Nagiba Ghattas), member of the Secretariat of the Akko District leadership; and Nissim Bracha, member of the Tel Aviv District leadership.

On the part of the SED:

Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department; Bruno Sedlaczek, section chief in the International Relations Department; and Wolfgang Bator, political staffworker in the International Relations Department.

An extensive and useful exchange of views about basic issues of the international situation, the Middle East conflict and the situation in the two countries was conducted during the meetings, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged opinions about the development and successes of the communist world movement. They discussed problems related to the further deepening of the fraternal relations among the two parties. The talks yielded agreement on all the problems discussed.

In his statement, Erich Honecker valued RAKAH's internationalist policy and its consistent endorsement of peace, the defense of the interests of the workers class and its struggle for the equality of rights of the Arab population in Israel.

He briefed his interlocutors about the 11th session of the Central Committee which was aimed at also continuing consistently in the future the course of peace, socialism and anti-imperialist solidarity, adopted by the 9th SED Congress. He stressed that the program for full employment, the people's prosperity, growth and stability is being successfully implemented. Under the leadership of the party of the workers class, the working people are comprehensively strengthening the socialist worker-peasant state with outstanding labor feats.

Tawfiq Tubi expressed RAKAH's great esteem for the internationalistic peace policy of the SED, under whose leadership the GDR is making an effective contribution to the cause of peace, national independence and social progress. He highly valued the significant successes the GDR has achieved in building the developed socialist society. These successes guarantee to the GDR working people a constantly growing high standard of living and are consolidating socialism as the future of the whole of mankind.

During the exchange of views Tawfiq Tubi explained the situation in Israel and the decisions of the 18th session of the Central Committee and of the party's national conference of January 1980.

He pointed out that in view of the new dangers to peace, the deepening of the economic and social crisis in Israel, and the further deterioration of the working peoples' living conditions as a result of the policy of occupation, expansion and aggression pursued by the ruling quarters, RAKAH appeals to the workers class, to all working people and to all democratic and peace-loving forces in Israel to join in the struggle for peace, social security and for a fundamental change of the policy of the ruling circles. The communist party, which represents the true interests of the Israeli people, consistently advocates a peace policy leading to a decisive cut in military expenditures, an improvement in the social conditions of the working people, economic independence and to social progress.

Erich Honecker assured the Israeli comrades that the SED will continue in the future to stand by the side of the fraternal Israeli party in the struggle for the implementation of these objectives. The SED supports the internationalist and patriotic RAKAH slogan: "With the Arab peoples against imperialism and not with imperialism against the A peoples."

Both parties maintain the view that the current international situation is marked by the transformation of the power balance in the world in favor of peace, national liberation and socialism. The most aggressive quarters of imperialism, first and foremost of the United States, and other reactionary forces are trying in a counteroffensive to bring to naught the successes achieved in the struggle for detente and in the peoples' fight for national and social liberation.

The world situation at the start of the eighties has seriously exacerbated as a result of this antidetente and antiprogress course. These imperialist forces are attempting to disguise their aggressive policy with the pretext of an alleged "threat from the East."

The struggle for world peace has become the central problem for mankind. Intensified efforts are urgently necessary to prevent the implementation of the NATO decisions on the manufacture of new U.S. nuclear missiles and their deployment in Western Europe and to safeguard a peaceful development on the European continent in the spirit of the final Helsinki act.

Both parties are of the opinion that the strengthening of the international solidarity of the communists as well as of all strugglers for peace and against the imperialist machinations, against neocolonialism, fascism and racialism is becoming more and more important. Their cooperation is all the more urgent because imperialism is trying to coordinate actions against the forces of socialism, the national liberation movement and the international workers movement on a worldwide scale.

Both parties denounce the aggressive U.S. policy of meddling in the Near and Middle East as well as the establishment of new military alliances. They reject the imperialist plans for delivering modern weapons to allied regimes on a large scale, setting up new military bases and forming an interventionist "task force" for employment in that region in order to more intensely develop the imperialist power in the Near and Middle East. The two parties warn of the danger of a new war resulting from all this.

U.S. imperialism also staged the Camp David agreement as a component part of this policy aimed against peace, the independence of the peoples and the national liberation movement. The SED and RAKAH denounce this and other separate agreements. The past development and experiences make it evident that these agreements contradict peace and international security, that they ignore the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and run counter to the national interests of all peoples in the Near and Middle East, including those of the Israeli people.

The representatives of the two peoples expressed their firm conviction that a comprehensive and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East cannot be brought about by separate agreements under imperialist patronage or without the equal partnership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Both sides regard the Palestinian issue as the key of the Middle East conflict. A democratic peace between the Arab peoples and Israel requires the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to form an independent, sovereign Palestinian state, while recognizing the right of all the states of that region to exist.

Both parties denounce the colonialist settlement policy, the seizure of Arab land in the occupied territories, the aggravation of the intervention in Lebanon and the threats to the anti-imperialist regime in Syria by the ruling Israeli quarters. This policy dangerously exacerbates the situation in that region.

The SED and RAKAH welcome the significant successes of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for their national and social liberation. They denounce the imperialist policy of meddling in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which constitutes a direct attempt at abolishing the revolutionary system of that country. They welcome the USSR's internationalist assistance for the protection of the people's revolution in Afghanistan against the external imperialist and reactionary intervention. The anti-Soviet hysteria of aggressive imperialist quarters is intended to deflect attention from the real expansionist intentions of these forces vis-a-vis the peoples of the Near and Middle East, of Asia and Africa.

It is with concern that the SED and RAKAH are watching the close cooperation between the ruling quarters of Israel and South Africa. They regard it as a danger for peace and the national liberation movement of the peoples. Both parties welcome the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in the struggle for the elimination of the last relics of the imperialist colonial system and the achievement of independence of the Zimbabwe people.

During the RAKAH delegation's visit the two sides discussed measures for the further consolidation and deepening of the friendly relations that have existed between the SED and RAKAH for many years on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The RAKAH delegation visited the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate. It placed a wreath at the memorial and monument to the victims of fascism in the former Sachsenhausen concentration camp and also visited historical sights in Potsdam and acquainted itself in the GDR capital and in Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk with the working peoples' activities in the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and particularly with the results of the social program.

The RAKAH delegation invited a delegation of the SED Central Committee to be its guest and visit Israel. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

EDUCATION MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO SRV

LD251546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Official talks begar in Hanoi on Tuesday between GDR Minister for Higher Education and Vocational Training Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Dinh Tu. They reviewed the work done so far on the basis of the working agreement which is valid until 1980.

At the same time, preliminary ideas were exchanged on the main points of the followup agreement which will be valid for the next 5 years. The same day, working groups from the delegations of the two countries' ministries discussed new agreements to be concluded at government level on the exchange of higher and vocational education cadres and on mutual recognition of academic titles and degrees. The GDR delegation, which arrived in Hanoi Monday, will visit Ho Chi Minh City during the next few days and will later travel to Laos.

HONECKER AWARDS ITALY'S LUIGI LONGO KARL MARX ORDER

AU201124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] In Rome on Tuesday Luigi Longo, the chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], received the Karl Marx Order in Rome awarded by Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. In the Central Committee building of the PCI in Rome, GDR Ambassador Dr Hans Voss convened the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the birthday celebrant.

Deeply moved, Luigi Longo accepted the highest award of the GDR. In his words of gratitude, he recalled his most fondly remembered meetings with Erich Honecker and emphasized the good relations between the PCI and the SED. He asked that his "most cordial greetings and best wishes for the further successful building of socialism" be conveyed to Erich Honecker personally, to the SED and all the people of the GDR.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES ECUADOR'S CP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD242220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the Ecuador Communist Party regard the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism as the cause of the recent exacerbation of the international situation. This was stressed in a discussion on Monday in Berlin between SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger and the general secretary of the Ecuador Communist Party, Pedro Saad. Both sides strongly condemned the inflammatory campaign against the Soviet Union's internationalist policy. They regard it as urgently necessary that the peoples of all continents make joint efforts to secure peace, end the arms race and strengthen the process of disarmament.

Both parties endorsed their solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people to defend the achievements and goals of the April revolution. The SED and the Ecuador Communist Party emphatically demand the release of political prisoners and respect for democratic basic rights throughout Latin America. Both sides praised the good relations between their parties and urged that they be further strengthened.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO BUILD TEXTILE PLANT FOR ETHIOPIA

LD241603 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--An agreement was signed last weekend in Addis Ababa between the GDR, CSSR and Ethiopia which provides for the construction of a textile factory in Kombolcha (Wollo Administrative Region). When it is completed in about 5 and 1/2 years, it will have a production capacity of 20 million square meters of cotton textiles per year and employ about 3,500 workers.

This project, the biggest light industry project in Ethiopia since the revolution, further cements the long-term agreements concluded in 1978 and 1979 between Mengistu Haile Mariam and Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak during official friendship visits.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: W. BERLINER ARRESTED FOR 'TRANSIT ABUSE'

AU201125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The inhabitant of Berlin (West) Erwin Schnitzler was caught red-handed in abusing the transit agreement by GDR security units on the evening of 17 March 1980 at the GDR border checkpoint of Drewitz and was arrested. Schnitzler refused to submit to orderly procedures and tried to evade the control by the use of force. In doing so, he recklessly endangered the life and limb of other transit passengers and members of the GDR security forces by driving his car at high speed. Considerable damages resulted. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The car, with the license plate numbers B-AX 441, used in the crime was impounded.

DPA: GDR UNESCO OFFICIAL REPORTED ARRESTED IN EAST BERLIN

LD242211 Hamburg DPA in German 2129 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Paris--A high-ranking GDR official of UNESCO in Paris has been arrested in East Berlin and is not being allowed to return to his post. This was reported this evening from UNESCO sources in Paris.

It was said that the official, whose name was given as Stulz and who had worked in the cultural department, was forced to make a written resignation from his post. The reasons for the measure were not given. Stulz' mother is also said to have been arrested, and his wife who lives in Paris has been threatened.

At UNESCO, officials were reminded of a similar case when a Romanian UNESCO official, Sorin Dumitrescu, who in 1976 was prevented against his will from returning to UNESCO from a visit to Romania. It was only after the organization's secretary general intervened that Dumitrescu was able to return to Paris and carry on his work at UNESCO.

AMBASSADOR IN FRG HOSTS RECEPTION FOR KRENZ DELEGATION

LD212250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[ADN correspondent report]

[Text] Bonn--Ambassador Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, gave a reception in Bonn today in honor of the delegation of the FDJ Central Council led by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. The delegation is in the FRG at the invitation of the Executive of the Young Socialists organization in the SPD.

Present at the reception were leading representatives of the Young Socialists in the SPD, the Socialist German Workers Youth, the Marxist Youth League, the Socialist Youth of Germany "Falcons", the Socialist Students League, the United German Students Associations and other FRG youth organizations. Also present were Bundestag Deputies Voigt and Hansen.

ALBERT NORDEN CITES FASCISTS ACTIVE IN FRG GOVERNMENT

AU251512 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22-23 March on pages 9 and 10 carries a 6,000-word article by Albert Norden, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, reviewing the 35-year history since the signing of the Potsdam Agreement. Norden dedicates a lengthy introductory passage to the court proceedings against Hitler's Field Marshal Manstein in September 1949 which he himself attended. Manstein, despite receiving a heavy sentence, Norden claims, was soon set free, got a job in the Federal Defense Ministry, cooperated in the building of the West German Army and had access to the military secrets of the Defense Ministry.

He was also awarded high honors by Konrad Adenauer for "the valuable services rendered in the building of the Bundeswehr." Norden contrasts this development with the events in the GDR, where the international law stipulations laid down by the anti-Hitlerite coalition at the end of the Second World War have been fully implemented. The GDR's National People's Army, Norden claims, has been an army of workers and peasants from the very beginning.

"The Manstein trial revealed only the tip of an iceberg, because at the time when court proceedings against war criminals and other Nazi party activists were wound up in the GDR, in the FRG those who were responsible for the Second World War, the authors of the most atrocious crimes, had already crawled out from their ratholes. Fascists with serious records sat in the Bonn government, decided on the guidelines of politics, justice and the army, so that all the important levers of power were back in the hands of the potentates of Hitler times."

Norden contrasts the number of trials of fascist criminals held in the GDR and FRG, citing figures, and claims that it is one of the GDR's responsibilities "to alert the world to the fact that the spectre of fascism is still roaming the FRG, celebrating its resurrection; that perpetrators of mass murder, murderers who sat at desks and concentration camp supervisors, Hitler's government officials and other activists of the Nazi Party have not been withdrawn from public life, but have been and are still active in high-ranking state functions."

Norden then proceeds to enumerate specific cases of such alleged war criminals still active in public life, such as Dr Kanter, former president of the FRG's highest criminal Senat, Gerhard Gaul, former Kiel mayor, Werner Rohde, former prosecutor at the Prague Special Court, Dr Edmund de Chapeaurouge, now judge at the federal administrative court, Theodor Oberlaender, former minister for displaced persons, Dr Hans Joseph Maria Globke, former chief of the FRG Federal Chancellery and close collaborator of Adenauer, Hans Krueger, former minister in Bonn, Kurt Georg Keisinger, former chancellor, and Heinrich Luebke, former president, as well as several Hitler generals such as Halder, Manteuffel, Guderian and Schwering who were employed by the U.S. occupation troops after the surrender.

Norden concludes by mentioning the Brussels NATO decision, which has to be seen in the same light and contributes to the deterioration of the international situation. By uncovering the dangers emanating from "the NATO enemies of detente and the FRG missile politicians," the GDR is fulfilling an important task of the German peace state.

KURT HAGER HEADS DELEGATION TO SOCIOLOGY CONGRESS

LD251516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The third GDR congress on Marxist-Leninist sociology began its 3-day discussions on social structure and way of life under socialism in Berlin on Tuesday. It is attended by about 850 experts from all social sectors of the GDR.

An SED Central Committee delegation is led by Prof Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The guests of honor include the vice president of the International Sociological Association (ISA), Prof Magdalena Sokolowska (Poland). Present are delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam. Representatives of communist and workers' parties from the FRG, Finland, France, Greece, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, the United States and West Berlin are also present.

12TH MSZMP CONGRESS OPENS 24 MAR; OFFICIALS SPEAK

Opening Session

LD241204 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--On March 24 Monday morning, the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened in Budapest's Rozsa Ferenc Culture House of the Building Workers' Union.

The congress is being attended by 764 delegates representing the HSWP membership of over 800,000. Besides them, in attendance are several invited guests: the members of the government, leaders of the national authorities, representatives of mass organizations and movements, numerous veteran fighters of the Hungarian workers' movement, prominent figures of scientific and artistic life, top workers of socialist construction including quite a few non-party people. Present are the delegations of 35 communist and workers' parties and the representative of the editorial board of the periodical PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

The congress was opened by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Then the delegates unanimously passed proposals for setting up the following congressional working committees: Mandates Committee; Drafting Committee; Appeals Committee; Nominations Committee; Elections Committee; Congress Secretariat.

After the proposals concerning the working committees, the congressional delegates adopted the agenda of the 12th Congress of the HSWP, comprising the following items:

1. A report by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee on execution of the resolutions brought at the 11th congress and on tasks of the party.

2. A report by the Central Control Committe of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

3. A report by the Appeals Committee.

4. Election of the members of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee.

After having agreed on the agenda, congress set to work. First Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, took the floor to deliver his report.

Nemeth Opening Address

LD251540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0905 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, at opening session of 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests: We have come to an important event in the life of our party and of our people. The 12th Congress of the MSZMP is beginning its work.

In a few days we shall celebrate, on the greatest national holiday of our country, the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people. There is a deep and close link between the congress and the liberation. When the 12th party congress evaluates the work of the past 5 years, implicitly or explicitly it starts from the point of departure that this period, with its successes and problems, was an important phase of the hard but, as a result of the work of our people, ascending path traveled since the liberation. And when the congress looks forward and determines the new tasks for the coming 5 years, it will fit its plans into the historical process which developed in the wake of the national turning point 35 years ago. Our party has arrived at its 12th congress amid hard work, in unity and in close solidarity with our people. We can responsibly state at the highest forum of the party, in front of the entire country: Our party in the past 5 years has well regarded its greatest duty to be in devoted service to the Hungarian people, our country, the Hungarian People's Republic. This motivated it also when it carried out its international activities in line with our internationalist principles.

The relations between our party and people are close and are based on mutual trust; the solidarity between party members and those outside the party has stood the test in the past 5 years as well. This is the main source of everything that we have achieved together and this is the guarantee for the successful solution of the tasks facing us. It is with these thoughts that I wish everyone successful work.

Dear comrades: In the period since the 11th congress of our party we have lost several outstanding fighters of the Hungarian workers' movement. We are fulfilling our painful duty by recalling them. The following members of the Central Committee have died: Istvan Friss, Lajos Janossy, Odon Kishazi, Gyula Konyi, Tivadar Nemeslaki, Laszlo Orban and Geza Revesz; and the Central Control Committee, Emil Kimmel.

We remember with respect those deceased allies of ours outside the party, our fellow fighters, personages from social and public life, with whom we worked over many years for our socialist homeland. In the years since the 11th congress many outstanding fighters of the international communist and workers movement have left the ranks of the living. Their death is a deep loss for all of us. There were such outstanding personalities among them such as Comrade Jacques Duclos, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party and a founding member of the party; Comrade Felix Ojeda, general secretary of the Puerto Rico Communist Party; Comrade Fu'ad an-Nasir, general secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party; Comrade Max Reiman, honorary president of the German Communist Party, founding member of the party; Comrade Marien Ngouabi, president of the Congolese Party of Labor and of the People's Republic of the Congo; Comrade Knut Jespersen, of the Danish Communist Party; Comrade Jean Terfue, vice president of the Belgian Communist Party; Comrade Gerhard Danelius, chairman of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party; Comrade Moses Kotane, general secretary of the South African Communist Party; Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the Angolan Party of Labor and of the country; and Comrade Nur Muhammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the country. We preserve the memory of our deceased comrades, fellow fighters and friends with reverence. I ask the congress to pay homage to their memory by rising for 1 minute. [1 minute of silence follows] Thank you.

Dear comrades: At the opening of the 12th congress of our party I warmly and respectfully greet the delegates and invited comrades. I greet with special warmth and respect the well tried old fighters of our party and of the Hungarian workers' movement who are present at our congress. I cordially greet our friends outside the party.

I greet every member of our party, the communists who responsibly serve the cause of the working people. I greet with respect the working class, cooperative peasantry and intelligentsia, every working person in our country. Our socialist homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic, is being built and enriched by their devoted work. I greet every participant in the labor competition movement undertaken in honor of the congress and liberation and the initiators and vanguard of this magnificent movement, the socialist brigades.

Dear comrades: We are very glad to be able to greet at our congress the delegations of 35 fraternal communist and workers parties. On behalf of our entire party and working people I greet with honest esteem and warm affection the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and at its head Comrade Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the BCP led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CPCZ led by Jozef Kempny, member of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the LCY led by Lazar Mojsov, member of the Central Committee Presidium; the delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by Yim Chung-chu, member of the Political Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the PZPR led by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Sampliyn Jalian-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

We also greet the delegation of the SED led by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the RCP led by Iosif Banc, member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party led by Le Van Luong, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation led by Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council; the delegation of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria led by Franz Karger, member of the Central Committee Political Committee, president of the party's Vienna organization; the representative of the Communist Party of Belgium, led by Jan Debrouvere, member of the Political Committee; the delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus led by Deputy General Secretary Andreas Fantis; the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark led by Kaj Hanzen, member of the Political Committee and member of the Central Committee Executive Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland led by general secretary Arvo Aalto; the delegation of the French Communist Party led by Gaston Plissohnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Antonios Ambatielos, member of the Political Committee; the representative of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, Carl Van Dilleu, member of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland led by General Secretary Michael O'Riordan; the Communist Party of Luxembourg led by Francois Hoffman, member of the Executive Committee; the Maltese Communist Party led by Paul Agius, secretary of the Central Committee; the Communist Party of Great Britain led by Kevin Halpin, member of the Political Committee; the Communist Party of Germany led by Kurt Bachmann, member of the Presidium; the Communist Party of Norway led by Arne Jorgensen, member of the Executive Committee; the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin led by Heinz Thomaszik, member of the Board Office and of the Secretariat; the Italian Communist Party led by Giancarlo Pajetta, board member of the party; and the Portuguese Communist Party led by Jaime dos Santos Serra, member of the Political Committee.

We also greet the Communist Party of San Marino led by Ermenegildo Gasperoni, president of the party; the Communist Party of Spain led by Nicolas Sartorious, member of the Standing Commission of the Executive Committee; the Swiss Party of Labor, Jakob Lechleiter, member of the Political Committee; the Left Party-Communists of Sweden led by Tore Claeson, alternate member of the Executive Committee; the Communist Party of Turkey, fighting in illegality at present; the representative of the editorial board of the periodical problems of peace and socialism, editor-in-chief Konstantin Zaradov.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades: The groups of delegations have discussed the recommendations concerning the working committees necessary for the functioning of the congress, concerning the chairman and members of the Mandates Committee, the chairman and members of the Drafting Committee, the chairman and members of the Appeals Committee, the chairman and members of the Nominations Committee, the chairman and members of the Elections Committee and the leader and members of the Congress Secretariat. The recommendations have been discussed by the groups of delegates and they recommend them for approval by the congress.

Dear comrades: The groups of deputies have discussed the recommendation concerning the agenda of the 12th congress and recommend it for approval.

I declare that the congress has unanimously adopted the recommendation concerning the agenda. Dear comrades: In line with the agenda which has been approved, I call on Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to present the report of the Central Committee. [prolonged applause]

Kadar Report

ID241636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0925 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[MSZMP Central Committee report delivered by Janos Kadar, party first secretary, to the 12th MSZMP Congress in Ferenc Roza Cultural Center in Budapest on 24 March--live]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, esteemed guests: We have come to an outstanding political event of our country--the 12th MSZMP Congress has opened and has begun its work. It is my task to outline the report of the Central Committee, which has been prepared on the basis of the preliminary written report forwarded to the delegates and the recommendation concerning the resolution which has been submitted.

The party members, its branches and leading organs have suitably prepared for the congress. At the membership meetings and party conferences a responsible account was given of the work done and the congress guidelines were discussed widely and responsibly. The congress delegates have been elected in accordance with the regulations.

The leaders and activists of the mass organizations and movements and, at the request of the Central Committee, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Trade Union Council, the National Cooperative Council, the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the National Council of Hungarian Women's and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, have discussed the congress guidelines. In this way our allies outside the party have also participated in the work. They give valuable help to the Central Committee and the party through their valued comments and useful recommendations.

The Central Committee both in its account drawn up in April 1978 and now, in the period of preparation, analyzed the work of the party and its leading organs in a critical and self-critical spirit, and checked the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress. The Central Committee reports with full responsibility that our society is developing in the direction of the long-range goals outlined in the program statement which was approved 5 years ago. The party is advancing along the path marked out by the 11th congress. Overcoming greater obstacles than could have been foreseen, we have achieved considerable results in every sphere in the work of socialist construction. Our people have advanced in the building of the socialist society, and our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, has grown stronger. Our development follows the direction leading to our exalted long-range goals.

Speaking of our achievements, the Central Committee is expressing its thanks to the party membership and to our allies outside the party, to the Hungarian working class, the co-operative peasantry, to the intelligentsia and our entire people for the purposeful and devoted work with which they have facilitated the implementation of the party's policy, the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions. On behalf of our party and people we express our thanks to the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, the progressive forces of the world who struggle with us, to every friend and wellwisher of the Hungarian People's Republic for the solidarity and cooperation with which they have supported the work of our people.

Dear comrades, the debate over the congress guidelines expressed approval of the party's policy, strengthened the unity of the party and the collaboration between the party and the people regarding the fundamental socialist goals. The debate was characterized by a sense of realism which also faces up to the difficulties, as well as confidence and a willingness to act. Our party membership, which is armed with a great deal of experience, and our people demand the continuation of the party's policy and greater consistency in its implementation. All this was expressed not only in the hundreds of thousands of contributions to the discussion of the guidelines but also in action, in the solution of the everyday tasks of the work of construction, in the national socialist work competition which was launched in honor of the 12th party congress and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our country, which gained new impetus in the weeks before the congress.

Our party membership and our people look with great expectations to the 12th congress. The Central Committee recommends to the congress that it reaffirm the political line of our party and determine in line with the requirements of the present situation those tasks which will insure in our country the further, unbroken development of the socialist society.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades! In the period under review our party and government carried out their international activities in accordance with the positions adopted at the 11th congress. Representing the interests of our country and people, following the principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence, we endeavour to make a contribution to the advance of detente, the strengthening of peace and the strengthening of the forces of national independence, socialism and social progress. The representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic carry out wideranging and active work in international organizations and within the framework of bilateral relations alike. We attribute great importance to the work carried out in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Our country is a member of the FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO; our representatives participate in the work of more than 100 international organizations; our country has diplomatic relations with 125 countries.

We attribute special significance to our relations with the socialist countries. The countries of the socialist community have made significant achievements in the construction of the new society. Their international solidarity and joint action are a decisive factor in the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress.

In the period under review our relations have developed in a healthy manner and in the future we will do everything for the further development of the unity of the socialist countries, and for their political, economic, cultural and ideological cooperation.

The Central Committee reports with great satisfaction to the congress that in the past 5 years our internationalist unity with the world's first socialist state, the mainstay of the cause of human progress, our liberator, the Soviet Union, has further strengthened. Our many-sided relations have developed dynamically. The indissoluble friendship of our peoples has become even stronger. This was splendidly expressed in every phase of the visit that the Soviet party and government delegation paid to Hungary last year. We are glad that on the occasion we were once again able to welcome in Hungary our true friend, the outstanding fighter for the cause of peace and progress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

A solid foundation for Hungarian-Soviet friendship is the community of our principles, socialist objectives, our fundamental interests. The further development of our multifaceted relations, our cooperation, is in the national interest.

Dear comrades, in world politics an important role is played by the fact that the peoples have achieved further successes in the eliminating the vestiges of the colonial system, in the struggle against neocolonialist endeavors. A historically significant event of the period under review was the victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people, struggling for their freedom, the creation of the united Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [applause]

The successful struggle of the Indochinese peoples has created a new situation in Southeast Asia. The way of independent development and national advance also has opened before the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. The national liberation and democratic revolutionary movements have forged ahead. In Africa, the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, the former Portuguese colonies, have attained their independence. Ethiopia is advancing successfully on the road it has chosen and, most recently, after a struggle of many years, the Zimbabwean patriots have achieved a significant victory.

In Latin America, the struggle of democratic revolutionary forces has made rapid strides against the fascist dictatorships and semicolonial oppression. The cause of the people has triumphed in Nicaragua.

In the Middle East, with the fall of the Iranian monarchy, imperialism has lost its important ally. The people of the PDRY have defended their independence. The revolutionary forces of the Afghan people are waging a determined battle for the defense of their country's independence against the antirevolutionaries instigated and supported by the imperialists.

No one can dispute the right of peoples to struggle for the attainment and strengthening of their national independence and for social progress. Time and again we express the solidarity of Hungarian communists with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America against neocolonialists and all kinds of aggressors. [applause]

The Hungarian People's Republic considers the movement of the nonalined countries to be a significant factor of international life. The Havana summit conference has strengthened the movement's anti-imperialist character. Its resolutions denote an important contribution to the defense of peace and the cause of national independence and social progress.

We support the struggle of developing countries for the strengthening of their national independence, their social progress and their aspiration that the system of international economic relations should offer more just conditions than at present for the development of every country.

Among the factors influencing the international situation we must also mention the fact that in the past years the general crisis of capitalism has further deepened, the internal contradictions of the capitalist countries have intensified and the fighting among themselves for energy and raw material sources and for markets has become stronger.

As a consequence of the permanently tormenting financial crisis in the capitalist world system, of the economic standstills which are seen even in the most developed capitalist countries, of inflation and of the permanently high rate of unemployment, the burdens which fall on the workers are becoming more onerous and political tensions are growing. The circumstances whereby, in the capitalist countries, the struggle for unilateral advantages and protectionism is intensifying, increase the precariousness of world economic relations. This has an unfavorable effect on the capitalist countries' relations with the socialist and the developing states as well.

Dear comrades, in recent times the international situation has intensified. We are again hearing voices well known from the time of the cold war. In connection with the events in Afghanistan reactionary circles are now waging a comprehensive anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda campaign directed against the socialist social system and are taking a stand against detente. The stand they have taken against the Moscow Olympics serves this purpose.

As regards Afghanistan, everyone knows that the lawful Afghan government, on the basis of an existing treaty between the two countries, has requested military aid to counter external threats and this has been granted by the USSR in harmony with international law. The USSR has already clearly declared that when the reasons for requesting aid and granting it have ceased to exist, it will be ready to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The international situation must be appraised realistically, taking into account the truly decisive factors and facts. Realizing the harmful and dangerous manifestations of the cold war period which developed after World War II, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was of historic significance, was held in Helsinki during the period now under review. This successful conference, at which recommendations were approved by the most responsible delegates of 33 European states and of the United States and Canada, contributed significantly to the lessening of international tension and to the development of multilateral contacts among the countries represented there and had a favorable influence on other regions of the world.

The various imperialist forces, with their interest in armaments, opposition to peace and obstruction of social progress, immediately after Helsinki intensified their attacks against the trend of detente and are responsible for the present international tensions. These imperialist circles would like to upset the existing equilibrium between the two world systems. Their objective is to achieve military superiority.

This was clearly shown by the abandonment of the joint Soviet-U.S. stand on the settlement of the Middle East situation and even more by the decision to increase military expenditures reached at the NATO meeting in Washington in 1978, as well as by the decision in Brussels in 1979 providing for the deployment of new medium-range missiles in certain West European countries.

Tension is intensified by new endeavours aimed at the further expansion and strengthening of the military presence of imperialism in various regions of the world. All this represents a grave threat to the peace not only of Europe but of the whole world and has an unfavorable effect on the further development of detente.

International tension is also increased by the foreign policy measures of the Chinese leaders. Guided by nationalistic and hegemonistic endeavours and ignoring the true interests of the Chinese people, they are openly cooperating with the extremist, aggressive circles of international imperialism. Our people resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam which has caused serious damage not only to the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples but also to the general interests of socialism.

The imperialist circles, endeavouring to intensify international tension and to initiate a new wave of the arms race are mistaken in their assumptions when they plan to achieve military superiority and to regain their lost positions. It is a great lesson of history that the peoples liberated from the yoke of imperialism and of capitalist exploitation will defend their achievements under all conditions.

The USSR and the socialist countries want to have peace and for that reason will take all the necessary steps to safeguard their freedom, independence and their socialist achievements and the realization of their peaceful plans for construction.

Dear comrades, our party and government consider the international situation to be such that, with the cooperation of progressive and peace-loving forces and with an active role taken by them, there is a realistic opportunity to defend the achievements of detente and to prevent a new round of the arms race and the outbreak of a new world war. The progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces are enormous and are increasing. The attempts of imperialism are crushed by them. Mankind is hoping for the coming of a world in which peace will be lasting and stable. At present the interests of all countries and all peoples are met by responsible government stands which contribute to the relaxation of tension, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the consolidation of security and the safeguarding of peace.

The Hungarian People's Republic, together with its allies, the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, believes in a political solution to contentious international issues, supports the recommendations aimed at halting the arms race and bringing about equal security at a lower level of armament. We are willing to take any step toward the great goal of general disarmament.

The Warsaw Treaty, within whose framework the Hungarian People's Republic is conscientiously fulfilling its duties, has carried out its defense tasks honorably for the past 25 years. The Warsaw Treaty Organization is not endeavoring to achieve military superiority. It does not wish to force its will on the other side and--rightly--expects the same conduct from the opposing forces.

The Hungarian People's Republic is working for the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations.

We hold the view that it is necessary to prepare for the planned Madrid conference in a constructive spirit. We support the earliest holding of a European conference to discuss measures to strengthen trust and bar the way to a return of the cold war.

We regard it as essential to achieve the earliest ratification of SALT II, the Soviet-American agreement limiting strategic offensive weapons, and the suspension of the NATO decision concerning the deployment of new medium-range missiles, in order to bring about realistic conditions for further negotiations aimed at arms reduction.

We are, as is well known, in solidarity with the peoples building socialism and with the progressive forces of mankind. This is manifested in the international work of our party and also in the everyday foreign policy activity of our government. We want close cooperation with the socialist countries and friendly relations with the nonalined countries. With the developed capitalist countries political, economic and cultural relations based on mutual interests have evolved on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs, and we are ready to develop these further in the future as well.

Every country has its own particular interests. There are, however, interests which are of fundamental importance to all countries, regardless of whether they belong to a system of alliances, to the movement of nonalined states or whether they are neutral. The tremendous sums devoted to armaments place increasingly crushing burdens on the peoples. By reducing these significant resources could be freed to the benefit of the peoples, for a solution to the urgent, common problems of mankind. Besides the preservation of peace, such important tasks requiring joint endeavors include the solution of the raw materials and energy problem facing the world, the development of transport, the protection of the natural environment, the conquest of serious diseases, hunger and poverty in certain parts of the world, the elimination of illiteracy.

The international activity of the MSZMP and the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to follow the high ideals of internationalism, solidarity and friendship among peoples and the principle of peaceful coexistence. Our people fully support our international endeavors and our foreign policy. We shall continue to give weight to our words in international life by good work at home, thus serving the interests of our people and our country, and at the same time serving the interests of the cause of general progress.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades, the domestic political situation of the Hungarian People's Republic is balanced. The power of the working class--the working people--is strong. The leading role of the party is felt throughout our social fabric. The relationship between the party and the masses is determined by mutual trust. Our people actively support the party's policies. The socialist union of national forces is gaining strength. The political unity of our society is a great historical achievement. This is the first, the most important factor in the successful work of domestic construction--it is just as important as the favorable international estimation of our country.

Our people, in the 5 years of the period under review, have shown a high degree of political maturity and a great sense of responsibility and discipline in their political positions, in the everyday work of socialist construction, in complex situations and also in the solution of difficult tasks. A splendid proof of this continued integrity--beyond an elementary fulfillment of duties--is the increasing number of work pledges in the socialist emulation which manifest themselves in unselfish social work with a noble communal goal, and their implementation.

However, to grasp the full picture we must realize that we are experiencing--in connection with economic problems and in recent times as a consequence of the increase in international tension--certain anxieties as well as critical observations because of the negative phenomena that may be found in our society.

The party, the Central Committee and our administration, on the basis of trust, are putting the real situation before our public. They are speaking openly about our problems and about our difficulties, and are taking note of well-founded and just criticisms. We are not prevented from doing this even by the fact that there are in our society--albeit a tiny minority--people who, for this or [illegible] reason, do not agree with our socialist system and with our policies. And what is more, there are some who uncritically adopt the catchwords of imperialist propaganda, who underrate our people's achievements and who strive to raise doubts.

The months of preparation for the congress, including the national debate on the guidelines, have shown that the party and the people are united, determined and confident. It is our joint ambition to fulfill the correct decisions consistently and to take a more decisive stand against the phenomena which hinder the work of socialist construction and damage the interests of the community. The party membership and all our people are ready to fulfill our policies consistently, to support the plans and measures which can be expected to strengthen our achievements, to solve the country's problems and to overcome the unfavorable phenomena which hinder further development and progress.

Dear comrades, in the past 5 years there has been no change in the class structure of our society. The proportion of workers is presently around 59 percent, that of cooperative peasantry 13 percent, of those in intellectual occupations 25 percent, and of producers of finished goods 3 percent.

With the liquidation of the exploiting landed gentry classes, the implacable class antagonisms in our society have ceased. In our country there are only working classes and those sections are allied with one another. The continuous harmonization of their interests is a constant political task that may not be neglected. Society's classes and strata, party members and those outside the party, materialists and believers, joined together in national unity and with understanding, are working today for joint socialist objectives. Our development is characterized by an identity of fundamental interests among the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia; by their unity on the main issue of building socialism; by their creative cooperation; and by their rapprochement toward one another.

In the emergence of the current favorable situation a determining role is played by the MSZMP's consistent policy of alliance--the strengthening and decisive continuation of which are in the interest of our party and our people.

The working class is successfully fulfilling its leading role in the interest of the entire people. Its political weight, its stance, its readiness for activity and initiative, its outlook and conduct are having a positive influence on the outlook and conduct of our society in its entirety.

The Central Committee, following the directions of the 11th congress, has regularly concerned itself with strengthening the leading role of the working class and with the condition of workers, especially those in large factories who constitute the main body of workers. It is an indispensable condition of the building of socialism, and in our people's interest, that the leading role of the working class be further strengthened.

We must take care to insure that in the leading functions of party, social and state organs, and in the elected bodies, there will be a larger proportion than at present of talented workers, of manual workers who are also active in social activity and who also lead in production.

The social development of our cooperative peasantry has been speeded up. This firm ally of the working class holds its place honorably in the work of construction. The industrialization of agricultural production and the changes in the nature of agricultural work and distribution have also brought the peasantry close to the working class. And in the future we must continue to promote the growth of the peasantry's political awareness, its activity in public life, and improvements in its living and working conditions. The chief political basis of our people, of our state, is the worker-peasant alliance. And thus the further preservation of this alliance and an even closer linking of these two sectors is in the basic interest of our entire people.

The intelligentsia is an active partner in the building of socialism. It is closely linked to the working class and to the cooperative peasantry. Our party, our entire people, highly esteem the work of the intellectuals. Their role increases along with the general development of our society, and with scientific-technological progress and with growth in the significance of culture.

The solution of the tasks that face us requires that, in every field we make a better, more economical and more organized use of our intellectual resources and of our professional knowledge and training. It also requires that we demand and insure to an increased degree the participation of the intelligentsia in the construction of socialism and in public life.

An unchanging objective of our policies is that the classes and strata should draw still closer to one another; that their particular interests be asserted on the basis of the primacy of social interests; and that the differences between town and village, between intellectual and manual work be further reduced.

Also, in the period under review our party has dealt adequately with the condition of women. From this year's population census data it can be seen that women constitute 51.5 percent of Hungary's population. Also, 79 percent of working-age women are employed and 45 percent of active wage earners are women.

Women fulfill their obligation with growing expertise and a diligence and honor worthy of respect in the spheres of work, family and public life alike. They are increasingly attaining social equality. Nonetheless, we cannot be content. Continued great attention must be paid to the situation facing women. Economic, cultural and consciousness conditions must be improved for equal opportunities and for the simultaneous undertaking of work and motherhood. This must be facilitated by improving women's vocational skills, social measures and the expansion of the service network, and by overcoming old-fashioned views which undervalue the social role of women. It is important that in line with their role in society the proportion of women in leading posts and in elected offices should increase.

In evaluating our party, the overwhelming majority of Hungarian young people are adherents of socialism and see in it their secure future. By their life and in their conduct the general condition of society is reflected. Our youth proves by its preparedness and actions that we can count on it. It honorably does its duty in study and work, fulfills its duty to the defense of the homeland and plays an active part in public life.

The socialist system provides wide scope for the development of the enthusiasm, initiative, interest in new things and the talents of young people. These characteristics of young people must be developed to an even greater extent than hitherto. We must educate young people in such a way that they become unswerving adherents and enthusiastic builders of socialism.

It is also, as it should be, that young people like to amuse themselves in ways which are in line with the characteristics of their age; it is important, however, that they should spend their free time also in an intelligent fashion that is rich in content. Every necessary support must be given to this end. At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that we are experiencing negative phenomena among young people, such as indifference, and in the case of some people even cynicism, a tendency to seek an easy life. These are characteristics that can be altered. We must not lose a single young person; we must offer a helping hand, even to those who have been wrongly influenced, who have been pushed to the edge of society.

Taking care of the new generation, the education of youth, is the concern of all society. The school, the work place and the social organs play an important role in this and the youth organizations can do a great deal as well. However, the main responsibility still belongs to the family, the smallest community in our society, but one that is decisive from the point of view of the future.

Our party and socialist state protect and support the family institution. We must endeavor to insure an increasing role of the family in the formation of the personality and in making the socialist way of life. Our party is aware of the real problems of young people. It works to insure, and motivates the state and social organs to insure, that young people are given more equal opportunities in the sphere of study, in their choice of careers, and that conditions for founding a family, acquiring a dwelling and creating a home are improved.

Dear comrades, the settled relations between the state and the church reflects the harmonious condition of our society; this required and requires a great deal of attention from the state and the church alike. The state insures freedom of conscience, in the spirit of the constitution, as well as the conditions for the autonomous functioning of the church. Religious people take part as equal citizens in the construction of socialism, in public life. The church respects the laws of our state and supports our work in building the country. The leaders of the church stated recently that relations between the state and the church have further developed in recent years. This is not just a matter of settled relations but rather of common work for the benefit of the people.

The present-day settled relations between the state and the church have come about on the basis of the correct observance of the jointly reached agreements and this is how they can develop in the future as well. On our part this is the path which, on a principled basis, we wish to continue.

The fact that the nationalities living here take part in the work of construction of our country and in political life as equal citizens is an important part of the social solidarity based on a socialist foundation. They freely use their mother-tongues and receive the appropriate help for the cultivation and development of their national culture. The nationalities have found a home here and are happy in their homeland, Socialist Hungary. Our party regards the consistent realization of the Leninist nationality policy as an important question of principle. It does everything to insure that the nationalities remain active participants in our social-political life and they preserve and enrich their national traditions and culture.

We are endeavoring to insure that the members of the German, Slovak, South Slav and Romanian nationalities living in our country and the members of the Hungarian nationality living in the neighboring socialist countries contribute to the deepening of the friendship and internationalist cooperation of our peoples.

As a result of our people's history, about a third of all Hungarians live outside the borders of our country. There are Hungarians in almost all parts of the world. When we think of them it is a good feeling to realize that, as far as possible, most of them preserve and cultivate their mother-tongue, national culture and traditions and respect socialist Hungary. What we expect from them is that by cultivating their national culture they become decent citizens of their countries and serve social progress and friendship between peoples.

Dear comrades, in the democratic political system of our socialist homeland the mass organizations and movements embracing millions of members of society have a great role to play. Our party greatly values the fact that the Patriotic People's Front, the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the women's movement and other social and mass organizations, through their activities, are assisting in the construction of a developed socialist society. Their activity and social responsibility have increased and so have the socialist characteristics of their work. They make a creative contribution to the socialist development of our society, to the strengthening of the political, economic and cultural foundations of people's rule and to the development of socialist democracy.

The social and mass organizations make proper use of their wide-ranging rights. They organize and educate the workers to enrich the political-economic strength of our society, they represent the interests of their memberships and protect their rights and, in addition, their international activities are in line with our foreign policy goals.

The party can build on the mass organs in its activities at home and abroad in the solution of its historical tasks and in everyday work alike. It respects their independence and requires their cooperation in the formulation and realization of common goals. In regard to the mass organizations and mass movements our party continues, in line with the Leninist principles and the traditions and work style of the party, to regard the fundamental tool to be principled political guidance. On the other hand it expects the communists working in this area to insure through persuasion that our policy is consistently being implemented. This is an important task assigned to them by the party and communists have a personal responsibility to the party for fulfilling it.

The party continues its well-proven policy of alliance in the interests of strengthening socialist national unity. This is an indispensable condition of carrying out the complex and difficult tasks facing us. National solidarity is being realized and strengthened in the principled determination of our social goals, the path leading to these goals and of the new questions which arise in the course of development.

Our aim is to win over everyone by a friendly word, debate and persuasion, to common views and joint action. Socialism is based on trust between the party and the people and is being built with the participation of all the people for the benefit of all the people.

Dear comrades, it is our firm, principled stand, proven by practice, that in the entire period of socialist development the proper functioning of state institutions is indispensable as are its organizing work in promoting economic and cultural construction and its function in defense.

In the period under review the directing role of the state grew stronger in the solution of economic and cultural tasks and in organizing national defense in the spirit of the resolutions of the 11th congress. The institutions of our state organization are functioning in accordance with their intended purpose and our people's state is fulfilling its mission.

In the Hungarian People's Republic legal order has been further consolidated and socialist legality is asserted. The citizens of our country enjoy wide-ranging rights. The guaranteed right to work is a most important condition of the existence and development of the whole of society and of the security of the citizens. Participation in public affairs, the right to study, culture, recreation and health care, the now general social insurance and pension system, the wide circle of social benefits have all made the lives of our citizens fuller and more complete. These rights arise from the essence of our socialist system and are expanding and being fulfilled as we progress in building a socialist society.

The National Assembly, the supreme organ of people's power, has carried out its work in accordance with the Constitution. Relying on wide-ranging, open debates, it enacted a number of laws serving the development of society. Among other things it passed the bills on social insurance, national defense, the protection of the environment, culture, reports in the public interest, state enterprises and finance, as well as the new penal code. It put on its agenda supervision over the implementation of the laws and it controlled the activity of the government. The members of the government and the heads of national authorities regularly reported to the National Assembly. In the future the work of the National Assembly committees must be developed and relations between the deputies and their electors must be made closer.

Following the 11th congress, the Council of Ministers drafted a working program and carried out its activities in the spirit of the party's policy. The directing role of the government and the administrative organs has developed, the preparation of decisions and the organization of implementation was improved. We must point out, however, that the necessary decisions are still often delayed, the work of the individual ministries and principal authorities is not yet properly coordinated and personal responsibility is not given its right place.

A considerable achievement of the period under review is that the character of the local councils in representing the people, in providing local government and state administration has been further strengthened. The councils are making proper use of their autonomy and jurisdiction. They are setting out their objectives in village and town policy better than ever and with regard to the interests of the whole of society. In the future they should pay even more attention to directing the organs and institutions under their jurisdiction, to coordinating their work, to handling the affairs of citizens speedily and properly and to improving the supplies for the population.

The armed forces and organs of the Hungarian People's Republic, supported by the working masses, are reliably defending the peace and socialist achievements of our people and are worthy of trust and appreciation. Our army sets the standard of present-day requirements and, with its comrades-in-arms joined in the Warsaw Treaty, in good cooperation, is guarding our peaceful constructive work and defending the independence and sovereignty of our country.

The organs of the Ministry of the Interior, together with the population, are looking after public order and security. Our recognition is deserved by the Workers' Guards, the voluntary policemen and Border Guards, the Youth Guard and all those who are taking part in protecting public order in their free time beyond their usual work.

The prosecutors' offices and the courts are performing their tasks properly. They are overseeing the observance of socialist legality, they are defending public order and are insuring the exercise of the citizens' constitutional rights. A key question in state work is strengthening the socialist traits and honest service in the interest of the whole people. The standard of work must be raised in every state institution and social interest must be asserted more consistently. It is desirable that the government should concentrate its attention even more on directing the principal processes, on execution, personal responsibility, the improvement of the work of direction by the ministries and of state discipline.

The central and local state organs should make better use of their jurisdiction and should better coordinate their activities. Among the basic tasks of developing state work we must mention the elimination of the still widespread bureaucratism. The people acknowledge the development of administration but justly criticize the often lengthy and sometimes soulless handling of affairs. The improvement of this work demands that the number of legislative regulations be reduced, that administrative activity be further modernized and simplified in all units of state administration and that the role of social control be increased.

An essential condition for developing our state activity is the stability of the legal order, the observance and enforcement of the law, and stronger discipline shown by the citizens. It is in our common interest to watch over the purity of public life and to expose and suppress all antisocial attitudes.

An essential trait of our social system is socialist democracy, encouraging the political activity and development of the people freed from capitalist oppression, and promoting the development of its creative power. In recent years, our party has also paid close attention to developing this trait. We can note with pleasure that by expressing their views and proposals and by making critical remarks, the people are taking a growing part in public life. In accordance with the 11th congress resolution the trade union shop steward and chief shop steward organizations are doing their jobs properly. Cooperative democracy has grown stronger and its forms are being gradually adjusted to the larger sizes of the cooperatives. The dwelling place forums are also enriching public life.

We cannot be satisfied with the results of socialist democracy which have been achieved so far. We must insure that the forums of socialist democracy become richer in content in accordance with their purpose. The participation of the working people in every workplace and in every administrative unit should be increased regarding the handling of their affairs. This should extend to expressing their opinion, making proposals, exercising control and, in all cases where it is possible and necessary, to making decisions as well. Socialist democracy must not weaken personal responsibility. It is an incorrect practice to delay the necessary decisions referring to collective responsibility or to evade responsibility for the wrong decisions. Socialist democracy must not be a haven for people shirking their duty or discipline. It means order and discipline and at the same time harmony in obligations and rights, a well considered voice in public affairs, active participation in work, and a sense and acceptance of personal responsibility for the public good.

We must also deal with the question of how we can bring the activity of appointed leaders under more substantive social control. For this purpose we must more precisely define the obligations of leaders in rendering accounts to democratic forums and determine how the opinion of working collectives can be given greater scope in the appointment of leaders. The intensification of the mighty resources of our social system and socialist democracy and the elimination of its formal traits demands the strengthening of party direction and party democracy as well as an increase in the role of social and representative organs and closer social control.

It is a well-known truth that two factors decisively determine society's development: political power and the economic basis. It follows from this that under our present circumstances, when the political power of the working class and its allies is firm, the solution of every social problem, the raising of the standard of living, the development of culture, the increase of our national defense capability and in general the successful building of the developed socialist society depend on the results of economic work.

The solution of economic tasks, on the other hand, can result only from the purposeful efforts of society as a whole. In this an important role is played, apart from the work done in the economy, by joint work in science, culture, health, administration, and in every other field.

The Central Committee has dealt with the economic tasks during the period which is the subject of this report in accordance with the above. We have followed the economic policy approved by the 11th congress, we have worked to implement the Fifth 5-Year Plan under conditions essentially more difficult and complicated than foreseen. We can report to the congress that during the period of this report, by the joint efforts of party and people, considerable results were achieved in economic building work. The production capacity has increased and the material and technical basis of our socialist society has also become stronger. National wealth has increased, living conditions have improved. If the provisions of this year's national economic plan are fulfilled, national income will have increased in 5 years by 21-22 percent, industrial production by 24-25 percent, and the output of the construction industry by 13-14 percent. The production of agricultural produce will have grown by 15-16 percent compared to the previous 5 years.

Labor productivity has increased faster than production. There are initial results in making unprofitable production profitable, in other words in eliminating it. In the past 5 years about 80 separate investments each exceeding 500 million forints were completed, which has made possible the broadening of production and helped the transformation of the production structure. Traffic and transport have developed and our participation in the international division of labor has increased.

Together with all this we also have to report that despite the efforts made, owing to conditions decidedly less favorable than foreseen, the expected results of our economic development are lagging behind the provisions of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. National income, and in consequence the standard of living, are growing at a slower rate than planned. The situation is more complicated and economic work requires greater effort and better organization today than hitherto.

The radical and lasting changes in international economic life since 1973-1974, the unfavorable evolution of world market prices and the discriminatory measures of certain capitalist countries are having an unfavorable effect on the Hungarian national economy. It is proof of the solid foundations and vitality of our socialist national economy that we have been able to bear the most adverse foreign economic effects of the past three decades.

We must also note that the unfavorable changes in external economic conditions bring out in sharp contrast the weak points of our economy and our work faults. We have noticed, as a matter of fact, that in the face of the adverse development of conditions we must and can act effectively through the alteration of production structures and selective industrial development. However, the practice of economic direction has not made sufficient quick and elastic adaptations to the changed circumstances.

The change to intensive farming, the improvement of productivity and modernization of production and production structures are lagging behind the rate demanded by circumstances, but these processes are possible with the current technical and technological standards of our national economy.

After the 11th congress, the leading organs of the party have regularly followed with great attention the main economic processes and have made several purposeful resolutions for the improvement of economic work. Among the most important, comprehensive decisions of the Central Committee is the resolution of October 1977 dealing with production structure and the foreign economy, which in accordance with the new conditions lays down the long-term guiding principles of economic development. The resolution of December 1978 mapped out the economic, political and directive practices to be followed for restoring internal and external balance. The party has worked out a program suited for action. On the basis of party resolutions many good government measures were introduced. We can consider the past year as successful from the point of view that there was a speed-up in the process of evolution of favorable trends and of adaptation to world market conditions. As a result of this, the 1979 balance of the national economy has improved. This year and in coming years we must consistently progress along this path. In the coming years we will also have to reckon with difficult external economic conditions. We cannot make ourselves independent from the world economy, but with the improvement of our work we can considerably reduce the unfavorable effects.

The Central Committee thus proposes to the congress: In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the main aim of our economic policy should be that, with a slower pace of development, with the evolution of the quality factors of economic development and with the increase of international competitiveness of production, we should improve the balance of the national economy and consolidate the attained standard of living. Transnationally and realistically this is the aim we can set ourselves.

A very important task in the coming years is that with the consistent practical implementation of our economic policy we should improve our foreign trade; the balance of payments and the budget; the harmony and balance between commodity supplies and purchasing power, manpower and work places; and the sums devoted to investments and capacities for completion. The rate of increase of industrial production and the domestic utilization and distribution of the national income must be subordinated to these aims. A greater increase in industrial production is possible only if we manage to attain considerable results in modernizing the production structure, in improving efficiency of production and sales, and if we can obtain more favorable foreign exchange rates.

The implementation of the Fifth 5-Year Plan ends on 31 December this year. The result will provide a realistic basis for planning the new medium-term national economic plan. For this reason, the Central Committee did not consider it opportune to place before the congress without suitable foundations the main index figures relating to a new 5-year plan.

According to estimates, an increase of about 15 to 17 percent of national income appears attainable. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan the moderate rate of increase also makes it possible technically and in all other respects to lay the foundations later of a more dynamic and balanced progress. It is quite obvious that as the main line of economic development in the next 5-year plan period we must make foundations for improving the efficiency, quality and increase of international competitiveness. Production must be adapted to domestic and external market requirements. Production which has long continued at a loss must be made profitable or halted.

The raw material and energy situation is fundamentally affecting our economic development. In industry, agriculture, transport, services, and in the whole field of the national economy further efforts must be made to economize on raw materials and energy.

We must increase the exploitation of our energy and coal resources and increase the economical use of these resources. The productive bases of industry have become substantially modernized in the past few years. The professional knowledge and expertise of workers employed in the technical sphere has increased. Our industries and construction industry produce 61 percent of our national income. The picture is still uneven but it is good to see and know that there are already industrial enterprises, the number of which is increasing, which meet the requirements of this age and stand up to international comparison as well.

Taking into account our resources, industrial output must be developed on a more differentiated basis than before. Above all, the proportion of those products which need fewer materials and less energy, or those which bring about savings in imports and produce a greater income for the people's economy, must be increased. Every industrial enterprise must shape its production structure on the basis of the fact that both the domestic and world markets appreciate effective work and modern competitive products of good quality. Only production of this kind has a future.

Agriculture has great significance from the point of view of our entire social development. The importance of food production is growing worldwide. We may speak without boasting and with pride of our historic achievements and of the results of Hungarian agriculture, which is making dynamic progress on socialist foundations.

There are now 131 state farms in operation with 143,000 workers; there are also 1,350 cooperatives with 618,000 workers. In comparison with past years, the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, while using 7 percent less land and 48 percent fewer workers, has resulted in 61 percent more produce for the country. Concerning progress, it is sufficient to point out that on an annual average during the Fifth 5-Year Plan period, corn and cereal yield per capita in our country reached 1,200 kgs and meat production per capita, in terms of live weight, reached 190 kgs. This is an outstanding achievement even by world standards.

We may achieve even greater results than before through improved utilization of the favorable resources of our country and with the opportunities provided by large-scale socialist production and by relying on the devoted work of agricultural and food industry employees. We shall continue our sound agrarian and cooperative policy. We shall develop the entire food production system in a coordinated way by using it on the state farms and the cooperatives and by utilizing the opportunities provided by household and auxiliary farms. Opportunities provided by industrialized production systems and by other forms of economic cooperation must be exploited. Agriculture's main task is also to increase efficiency, to improve quality, to meet adequately the needs of the population and to make the realization of these goals more economical. This demands the protection and sensible utilization of production bases, and of the soil in particular. We must continue reconstruction, the modernization of the material-technical base and the more coordinated development of agricultural production, the food industry, storage and processing.

Agriculture is adequately provided with modern machinery and appliances and its workers have gained abundant experience in the application of the achievements of technology, chemicals and of the sciences.

The successful realization of the tasks facing us in building the economy requires the broadest possible development and utilization of our resources which can be found in every productive and economic unit in all spheres of social activity. Let us treat our intellectual and material resources in a sensible and economical way. Thrift, which is a precondition of clever, sensible management, must permeate all our activities and must become an organic part of management and a general norm of our lives.

Material means available for investment in the forthcoming 5-year plan period will be substantial but the rate of increase will be more moderate. This, too, makes it necessary to use over several shifts machinery and equipment which can operate economically, a practice which is already in use at numerous enterprises. It makes one realize that in the engineering industry capacity is utilized on average on barely more than one shift. Nor can we accept the fact that we are still using too much material and energy for the production of each unit of output. There are great opportunities for raising the standards of work and labor organization and for the improvement of cooperation between enterprises.

In the present phase of our development it is especially important to rely increasingly on the forces of science. The more rapid and wider application of the results of research can only be brought about through the better cooperation of research institutes and productive economic units. Mutual interest in the exploitation of the results of research must be enhanced. More attention must be paid to the acquisition of foreign intellectual developments which can be utilized and further developed at home. This should be given the required standing and appreciation in the activities of researchers and experts involved in technical development. The achievements of science and technology must be given a more rapid practical application.

We must improve the conservation of our most important resource, labor--the knowledge and diligence of people--not only in production but in all walks of life. A sensible reorganization of labor has been carried out at several enterprises recently. Demand for labor has been reduced and there are fewer cases of changing employment without good reasons. We must end the absurd situation in which there are substantially more opportunities for work than there are workers available. In some places there is a surfeit in the labor pool while in other important fields there is a shortage.

Full employment is one of the great achievements of our system. This will remain so in the future. However, the present requirements of management call for the more efficient employment of the labor force, the better organization of work and the consolidation of discipline. Parallel with the reshaping of the production and product structure and with the reduction of uneconomical production, care must be taken for the planned reorganization of the labor force and for systematic retraining and advanced training of workers. These tasks must be executed with great care and consistency. The party and the social organizations should provide comprehensive help in this.

Our economic development and the resources of our country require our increased participation in the international division of labor. Our economic and foreign trade relations are already wideranging and include some 150 countries. Our exports account for 50 percent of the national income.

Comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries has outstanding significance for our economic development. The proportion of Hungary's foreign trade turnover taken by the socialist countries has been over 50 percent in recent years. Nearly one-third of our foreign trade is transacted with the USSR and almost one-fourth of it with other socialist countries. We are endeavoring to further strengthen and broaden economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR, which plays such an important part in our development. It is of vital importance for us to be able to export, on the basis of long-term contracts, large quantities of goods to the enormous market of the USSR. This promotes the security of domestic production and its greater efficiency.

We will continue to acquire from the USSR a large part of the required raw materials and energy, machinery, appliances and technology needed for technical development. Many of our major investment projects, the largest of them being the Paks Power Station, are being built on the basis of Soviet plans and technology.

We commemorated the 30th anniversary of the establishment of CEMA last year. We can state with satisfaction that cooperation being carried out within the framework of CEMA is contributing substantially to the economic development of the member states, including Hungary. Our country is fundamentally interested in the further development and improvement of CEMA activity. The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to take part, as one of the initiators, in joint work and in the realization of long-term targeted programs.

We will also continue to work on the further development of economic relations between Hungary and the capitalist countries, on the basis of mutual benefit and equality. Apart from traditional foreign trade we would also like to develop our cooperation involving production and sale. This is in line with our people's interests and with our policy aimed at the realization of peaceful coexistence in practice.

The developing countries are playing an increasing role in the world economy and we will shape our cooperation with them in harmony with our domestic tasks and the particular features of individual countries. We are striving for a substantial expansion of turnover and economic cooperation. We are helping, through mutually advantageous economic cooperation among other things, the former colonial countries to develop their productive forces and to establish their economic independence.

The success of our work of economic construction depends to a large extent on how well we can adapt, in production and foreign trade, to the rapid changes taking place in the international economy. We must strengthen the joint interest of foreign trade and producer enterprises. A more effective participation in international work-sharing imposes great tasks upon foreign trade in the retention and expansion of markets.

We must, through the exact observance of obligations, quality requirements and delivery deadlines among other things, help our enterprises to be regarded as reliable partners in every country with which we have economic and trade relations. Our economic development demands that we also better adjust our system of management to changing conditions. Our system of economic management, whose bases and principles we worked out almost 15 years ago, takes into account the general operative laws of the construction of socialism, and the individual features of our country.

The socialist planned economy, based on social ownership in conjunction with the independence of enterprises and cooperatives and endorsing group interests and individual financial interest, is a good help in the realization of our economic policy. On the other hand, the functioning of our system of economic management, in some respects, leaves something to be desired.

Management, national economy planning and the organizational system do not adapt with sufficient resilience to changing conditions; more than once the necessary decisions have been long in coming.

The functioning of administrative organs must be made efficient by clearly defining their responsibility in resolving the basic tasks of economic policy, in devising plans and their harmonization, and in creating conditions for their implementation. Central economic management must become more flexible and effective. It must organize and direct the main economic process with a consistent attitude, the harmonization of economic decisions, and the necessary immediacy.

The work of those who make decisions must be improved. The great number of management transfers must be reduced. The scope of individual organs' tasks and responsibilities must be better defined. Our system of management guarantees independence to enterprises and cooperatives; it endorses the material interests linked to higher performance.

The successful fulfillment of the economic tasks of this and coming years depends significantly on the independent work of enterprises and cooperatives, their spirit of enterprise, the success of their management, and the improvement of their organizations.

The era of socialist construction also has its own strict economic laws which may not be disregarded. The essence of our system of management is the socialist planned economy, which takes into account also the fact that goods, money and market conditions are organic, constituent parts of our economic life. The socialist economy concerns itself with production efficiency, profit-yielding management and material interest in accordance with the rules.

In the regulation of economic procedures an important role is played by the price system. Prices must adequately reflect the socially necessary and justified expenditures. This is an indispensable condition of economic clearsightedness, of good economic decisions, of the satisfactory regulation of production and consumption.

The economic efficiency of production can be assessed on the basis of realistic production prices, which also express the judgement of the world market. Only profitability based on these prices sufficiently encourages the economic units to increase effectiveness, develop technology and improve quality. In this connection, at the start of this year the comprehensive ordering of production prices took place.

Regarding consumer prices, it is a rule in Hungary that the prices of basic subsistence products and services are decided centrally in accordance with the decisions determining the development of the standard of living. However, the price system can only fulfill its economic role successfully if there is an organic link between producer and consumer prices; they may not be permanently separated from each other. This is an important condition for the development of consumption and its composition in accordance with our economic possibilities.

Taking the economic laws of the construction of socialism and the tasks before us as our starting point, we employ the economic regulators which are the indispensable tools of management. Recently these have become stricter for every enterprise. We can no longer exempt for any length of time a single economic unit from fulfilling requirements. Enterprises and cooperatives must manage in proportion to the work they have done.

In the future we must strive even harder to make economic regulation and the system of interestedness [as heard] accelerate the development of efficient enterprises and cooperatives and provide additional encouragement for the exploration of reserves and profit-yielding management.

However, the regulators in themselves are not sacrosanct; we must not simply rely on the automatic functioning of these regulators. Particularly large burdens fall on economic leaders in the resolution of tasks. The overwhelming majority of them hold their ground and meet the higher requirements. The better solution of economic tasks depends to a large extent on them.

In appraising economic leaders greater stress must also be laid on characteristics such as receptiveness to innovation, acceptance of responsibility, and talent for high-level executive organization and supervision. We must mention in particular that the sphere of influence of the immediate directors in production and of works managers must be increased, as must their material and moral recognition, in proportion to their work and responsibility. Let those leaders who are concerned with people, who take initiatives, who are disciplined, who manage the people's property entrusted to them well, who fulfill production demands, and who demand order and discipline from others, be surrounded with greater social recognition.

In building the economy and in other fields of social activity our most urgent task is to do all we possibly can to successfully implement the 1980 economic plan and to create good bases for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades, it is the basic principle of our policy that during the building of socialism, workers standards of living must continue to rise. It is also a condition that the benefits must first be produced and only then can they be disseminated and consumed. The balance between basic goods and purchasing power is an important condition for a satisfactory standard of supplies. Our party and government have realized their policies on the standard of living and have fulfilled the obligations they had undertaken.

Looking back on the past two decades of building socialism one can see that the material and spiritual welfare of the population has improved significantly. Since 1960, consumption by the population and per capita real income has more than doubled. Nearly 1.5 million homes have been built; almost half the population has moved into new homes; (?ownership) of household appliances--washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, radios, televisions, tape recorders and other durable consumer goods has become widespread. Nearly one family in four owns an automobile. The level of our people's supply of food and clothing is good, even on an international scale. Our health service and social provision systems accord with our economic development. In real terms, we spent four times as much on social benefits as we did two decades ago. As a result of building work during the past 5 years, in the midst of economic difficulty, the standard of living has increased tangibly and our people's living conditions have improved.

We will not fully reach the targets sought in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, but per capita real income has increased by 9 percent and consumption by 14 percent. Goods supplies are basically balanced. The retirement age of producer cooperative members is, as of this year, the same as that of workers and employees. The lowest pensions have been increased and the 44-hour work week is now widespread. Including this year's directives, 440,000-450,000 new homes are to be built during the current 5-year plan; an additional 107,000 places in kindergartens and 17,000-18,000 in creches will be provided. The health service network is developing and mass transportation and services are to be improved.

Dear comrades, we cannot yet satisfy all demands which are justifiable in themselves, but during the past 5 years the standard of living of our people has increased. We are acquainted with the strains and problems of those awaiting homes, of young people beginning their careers and establishing families and of people living on low pensions and of people living with difficulty for other reasons. The solution to these problems cannot yet be put on the agenda. Overall, however, we can state that our people live in security and with an acceptable standard of living. We do have things to take care of, to defend and maintain--we have something on which to build the future. [applause]

In evaluating our economic situation and the foreseeable possibilities for our development, we can identify as our real objective the stabilization of the standard of living, the maintenance of our achievements so far and the creation of conditions for further increases during the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

According to what we know today, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan real per capita income will increase by almost 6 percent and national consumption by around 8 percent. The principal goal of our policy on the standard of living remains unchanged. This involves the maintenance of security of life. Together with insuring full employment and, taking account of social benefits, the differentiation of wages according to output and the continued gradual decrease of unjustified differences between family incomes. The proportional increase in sharing by classes and strata is for the benefit of society. The sole sources of slight increases in consolidating the standards of living achieved so far, according to our current knowledge, are work, efficient production and management.

In taking stock of our tasks we must also take into account the fact that, during the past 5 years, the number of active wage-earners has decreased by 3,000. On the other hand, during the past 5 years the number of pensioners, students and those on leave to care for children and others kept by the state has increased by 204,000. At the moment there are 5,083,000 active workers in Hungary and a total of 5,627,000 pensioners, those on maternal leave and those maintained by the state.

It is particularly topical that the socialist principle of wages according to work performed should be realized more logically. We must take issue more decisively with the concept of equality and [word indistinct] and its comfortable practice.

It is a principle of social justice that greater differences should be made in the remuneration for work based on output and the quantity and quality of work performed. Wages cannot simply be remuneration for being present. We must put into practice the principle that at every level of work allocation--at workers' and leaders' levels equally--there should be a tangible difference in income from work based on who works how.

We must be self-critical and admit that, despite positive efforts and endeavors, we have not yet achieved the necessary results in eliminating antisocialist manifestations, deviousness and sponging, which justifiably outrage honest people. The consistent implementation of our socialist principles demands that we restrict and suppress the opportunities to gain income without work or income disproportionate to work performed. Through resolute measures we must create obstacles to incomes gained by speculation and abuses that are not backed up by respectable labor. [applause]

The Central Committee advises that if--through better work, through better utilization of the work period, through improvement in organization--we can create the appropriate conditions, then during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we should go on to the 5-day work week for those who live on wages and earnings without decreasing the current basic working time.

We continue to endeavor to let the population use its income to satisfy its requirements and to increase its personal property, to further develop the commercial network, to decrease shortages, widen choice and improve service. In the future we will support the service activity of state enterprises, cooperatives, private artisans and other specialists.

Our party continues to regard improvement in the housing situation as an unchanging social policy and a socialist task. The implementation of the second 15-year housing construction program will continue during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In addition to the construction of new homes we will also modernize and enlarge a significant number of old houses. For young people establishing families and those old people who are alone or together it is necessary to build a certain number of smaller, cheaper homes. And at the same time we must increase the proportion of larger houses to satisfy the housing demands of families with several children or for several generations living together. Backed by state measures, incentives and assistance must be given in the future for the private construction of family homes. The housing stock of the country is an enormous asset. We must devote greater effort to maintaining and modernizing it than we have so far done. We must develop the housing allocation system so that it can respond more effectively to the wealth and income circumstances of families. It should promote further improvements in the housing situation, especially in Budapest and in the industrial centers for workers and young people.

The demographic situation of our country is a national and social issue of great significance, and therefore one that demands constant attention. We have once again arrived at an era when, largely as a result of the low population growth characteristic of the early 1960's, the number of births have decreased. We must do everything to change this unfavorable trend so that our country's population will increase evenly, and especially so that the number of families with three children will increase.

In the future, multifaceted care must be insured to families with children. Family supplements must be increased, primarily for families with three or more children, and the material burden of founding a family by the young must be reduced. In the coming years health care must be improved at a faster rate, with special regard to basic care, the prevention of disease, rehabilitation and the improvement of the population's health.

Our society is making great efforts to insure suitable care to old people who in the past decades have contributed with honest work to the building of socialism. Our pension system and the health and social care system give them basic security of life, but do not and cannot replace the attention and help of their families and children. Old people must be cared for jointly by our society and their families. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period low pensions must be raised and the social institutions assisting old people must be expanded.

In the improvement of living conditions, local initiatives have an important role. In the future, more reliance must be placed on the self-help and on local resources in the improvement of supplies of goods and services. The party, social organs and the councils should encourage and support initiatives to this end.

We must also pay much attention to the fact that we should live a wise and cultured life and that we should protect, defend and embellish our homes, buildings and surroundings. Our party is doing all it can so that our people will, in the future, be able to live and work in security and in a balanced, quiet and constructive atmosphere. [applause]

The ideological activity of the party, the development of our intellectual life, the results achieved in the field of scientific work, education, culture, literature and the arts have a considerable effect on our society. The thoughts and deeds of our people are permeated by a growing sense of responsibility; the overwhelming majority of them realistically assess the present level of our social progress, appreciate our achievements and are confident that by joint effort we shall be able to overcome the difficulties in the way of development and realize our socialist objectives. The assessment of the situation in ideology and public thinking demands that we observe in its progress the development of the ideological, rational and moral condition of our society and that we should see in its full reality its present aspect and should critically evaluate our party's present ideological activity.

The overthrow of the capitalist system has caused a radical change in our people's thinking, as did the elimination of the remnants of feudalism, the creation of the power of the working class and the laying of the foundations of socialist society. As a conclusion of this historical process the successful socialist transformation was implemented, which has resulted in further deep and favorable changes in the thinking of not only the peasantry but also the entire people. Centuries-old, outmoded thinking, way of living and habits have thus lost their basis. The fast growth of the peasantry's political, professional and general education is without parallel in our history. Regarding consciousness, the worker-peasant alliance has since been able to rely also on a unified socialist basis.

Our economic policy, pursued for more than 20 years, has also had a deep effect on the development of social consciousness, a policy which together with moral incentives has made material interests an important driving factor of development. Personal interests in the building of socialism has become more perceptive and it has become more obvious that success can be attained only with the community.

The system of economic direction introduced in 1968 opened a wider field to initiative and to individual responsible thinking and action. All this has made further steps possible in the development of socialist democracy and public life. Our society's consciousness was also favorably affected by the fact that our successful domestic construction work and work membership in the community of the socialist countries have changed our country's international situation and increased the prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Our people's horizon has broadened; they are viewing the world and our country's place in the world more realistically. There were times when the nationalism of the ruling classes and their hatred toward other peoples had an effect on thinking. It is, therefore, an especially great result that in the past decades in our country socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism have become the guiding ideas of millions.

Examining the present condition of public thinking, we must also remember that the really grave mistakes of dogmatic and sectarian political practice which developed in our country in the first half of the fifties also compromised socialist ideas and that the idelogical harm of the counterrevolution and imperialist propaganda disturbed the thinking of many people. At that time, the party defended with success the gains of socialism in an open and sharp battle with counterrevolution.

With great ideological and political work it cleansed Marxism-Leninism of dogmatic and revisionist distortions and thus considerably assisted the consolidation which was brought about within a short time.

Taking note of the welcome facts of the general development of our society's consciousness and of our people's political maturity, we must see too that the sharp ideological fight between the socialist and capitalist systems carried out internationally has a certain effect in our country too. Further, we have to note the fact that at a higher level of development, as an effect of greater demands and in view of the more complicated and difficult tasks of economic and cultural building work, there can be observed some incipient lack of confidence in some narrower groups of our society. We have no reason to conceal the fact that, despite the spread of Marxism-Leninism and the attainment of its position of hegemony, in our country there still exist and at times gain influence and have an effect nationalistic, cosmopolitan, revisionist, ultra-radical and other harmful and hostile views.

Ideological struggle must be stepped up against views alien to our ideas which do harm to the cause of the people, and they must be unmasked with determination, in the way our party has always acted. Our society's present condition of consciousness is basically determined by the positive changes that have occurred in our people's thinking. This is true even if we know that this process has not been free of contradictions, as is also the case today. Our practical experiences also prove the old Marxist truth according to which society's consciousness and people's thinking is developing slower than the change of living conditions. This, however, we cannot take as an excuse for the inconsistencies of our social practice, for the weakness of our educational work and for the fact that in our ideological activity we have not yet been able to give satisfactory answers to many questions.

The sharpening of the international ideological class war is also placing increasing demand on ideological work.

In the building of socialism we are faced with having to solve qualitatively new and more complicated tasks than before. This requires that we should raise higher the standard of ideological, political and moral requirements too. Conceptual and ideological work, propaganda and agitation should keep in step with increasing demands, be more receptive to new problems, and aline itself with the great tasks facing us in economic and cultural construction. Attention must be concentrated on the most important ideological and moral tasks from the viewpoint of society's development, increased appreciation of labor, respect for and service of public life, strengthening community spirit, deepening socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and combating backward views harmful to ideology, hostile to the socialist system and opposed to socialist principles.

We must strive to insure that our society, in respect of its moral aspect too, should increasingly become the society of work. All that we have has been fought for and defended by our working class and the Hungarian people in difficult battles and it has all been created by them with the work of their own hands. Society expects from all its members that they should protect and increase the socialist property of the community and the people and should devotedly work to the best of their ability and strength.

At all workplaces workers should be heeded, honored and respected, and those who are fulfilling their obligations and who live and work decently should achieve success.

There is a single sure way to personal success, individual wishes and the fulfilment of plans: the recognition of public interest, its observation and the promotion of its success. This is socialist society's basic moral norm. The public interest is a summarization and expression of every decent and proper human requirement and ambition which the party defines in its policy and which it represents. If public interest prevails, the country makes progress on the path of development and the citizen cannot be disappointed either in his work or his future.

Ideological work must insure that the harmonic unity of public life and private life are achieved in our society. While those societies whose basis is the exploitation of man by man are forcing their members to carry out inhuman toil for money and thereby alienate them from each other, in our society we are building on joint work, joint interests, mutual support and the promotion of joint success.

In every field of social activity there are party members and nonmembers who are working and living according to the high ideological and moral requirements of socialism. Let us insure that their example is followed everywhere.

Individuals, in their closer and wider surroundings and at their homes and workplaces, are contributing to the formation of communities and at the same time the community is forming the attitudes of its members and is enriching their thinking. Increased attention should be given to the elementary norms of socialist life and human contacts, the appreciation of each other's work, readiness to help and mutual respect and attention.

Love of the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism are mighty sources of strength and a great motivation in our building work. For this reason, in our ideological work we must continue to pay special attention to deepening our people's patriotism and internationalism. We are doing our work conscious of the fact that proper service of the national interest is just as inseparable from internationalism as the promotion of the international cause of progress is from service of the interests of our homeland and people.

Dear comrades, in our work toward strengthening the socialist traits of our society the party is counting on those working in the fields of social sciences, propaganda, agitation, information and education. Their cooperation is an important prerequisite for resolving the great joint tasks of nation-building and the even more successful development of socialist social consciousness.

In addition to the joint tasks applying to every field, we have to pay much attention to those specific tasks which present themselves in scientific research, public education, culture and the arts. The tasks of our development which await solution are placing increasing responsibility on those who practice science. The successes and efficiency of scientific research can be measured mainly by how much help research gives to practice in the various fields of social life. Science is becoming a productive force of increasing importance. Those who practice science should pay increasing attention to the most important tasks of social development, and work of economic and cultural building. With the objective revelation of social realities they should promote constructive answers to new questions.

At places of research into social science as well as in teaching and education the application of the principles and methods of Marxism-Leninism continues to be the main task.

The modernization of the teaching system and of teaching is one of our most important programs. To this end central direction must be strengthened and simultaneously there must be increasing reliance on the responsible actions, initiatives, experiences and opinions of the institutions, teachers and education staff. At every level of state education, from general schools to universitites, it is invariably a basic task to lay the foundations of the general and professional culture of the rising generation, to promote the development of talents, to mold ideological commitment, and to educate for work and the fulfillment of the tasks of citizenship.

Support of the education of workers' and peasants' children is an important social and political task. Efforts must be made to insure that the conditions of learning at a higher level should gradually become more even and thus the socialist character of our public education should become stronger. The raising throughout society of the level of general education and specialist knowledge is also a requirement of first-rate importance in the present stage of our socialist development. Our economic progress depends to a great extent on the specialist training and preparedness of those working in production. The foundations of culture, the awakening of the wish for knowledge, the care of our mother-tongue, the spread of cultural values and the encouragement of self-education are not internal matters of teaching and education. They are inseparable from the development of society as a whole. In the improvement of our people's culture the writers and artists have an honourable, responsible and irreplaceable task.

Our party is conscious of the fact that it is not an easy task to express in art the complicated phenomena of our times. Nevertheless, we expect that writers and artists should not be satisfied with superficial generalizations but should penetrate even deeper into the depth of phenomena and support the causes of peace and progress in the decisive questions of humanity in harmony with the endeavors and position of our people. They should not follow ephemeral fashions or choose to turn inward, but through the depiction of the past and present of our people who are building socialism, through the presentation of their joys and cares, and through the realistic picturing of every human value promote our development and the creation of a valuable community life.

Our society supports literature and the arts and at the same time rightly expects writers and artists to express, through an increasing number of high quality works, our socialist endeavors and enrich our lives with the faithful, artistic representation of reality.

Greater attention must be paid to the cultural work of television, radio and the press, the musical entertainment of millions and all the branches of culture which have an effect on the tastes, ideology and way of living of the masses.

Ideological and cultural work are placing increasing demands on the work of direction of the party and the social organs. The basic principles of the party's work of direction in the ideological and cultural fields are in harmony with the party's policy as a whole and its style of work and these must not be changed. On the other hand it is absolutely necessary that our proclaimed principles should more consistently prevail in this field. Low-standard works and endeavors which offend good taste and hurt the socialist way of life should not find an outlet. Direction must insure that our ideological and cultural activities increasingly assist our socialist progress. The party supports and encourages independent creative thinking, trusts the intellectuals active in the ideological and cultural fields, wants their cooperation in the solution of social tasks and highly values the fact that the overwhelming majority of them, out of inner conviction, are in agreement with our political aims and methods.

Our party also will support in the future the freedom of scientific research and creative artistic work. It is this that makes it possible that in science as well as art there should come about creations which deeply reveal the processes of the past, the future and the problems of the individual and the community. Our experiences to date serve as a basis for our trust that the overwhelming majority of the representatives of Hungarian intellectual life can responsibly make use of the freedom to create and use this for the good of our people and supporting the cause of socialism.

Our people's state is making provisions for the material support necessary for the functioning and development of scientific, cultural and educational institutions. At the same time it is our duty to see to it that the not meager material resources serving cultural purposes should be used according to their destination, rationally, economically and according to the importance of the tasks. We must break with the practice that we evenly tolerate what is good, mediocre and weak, because this also hinders the development of culture.

It is the duty and responsibility of direction to see to it consistently that the main yardstick of material and moral appreciation should be--as in other fields of life--performance. The main method of the direction of cultural life is ideological guidance, guaranteeing the conditions of creative work and the support of valuable works. In order that the direction should be able to consistently fulfill this task, increased efforts must be made for the clarification of questions of ideology and the firmer principled criticism of non-Marxist views. Marxist criticism should unequivocally support works of quality and socialist ideology and should help the wide dissemination of socialist culture and all other humanist values.

In the choice of high-quality creations and their support the press, radio, television, publishers and in general every scientific and cultural creative (?workshop) has an important role. With the unity of the Marxist forces and the improvement of the choice of cadres it must be promoted that these important institutions of our scientific and cultural life should fulfill their tasks at a higher standard. The development of the party's ideological and political education work, the correct solution of ideological and cultural tasks and the raising of the level of our people's political and cultural standards are indispensable prerequisites of the further strengthening of our society's socialist traits.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades, our party, the MSZMP, has endeavored also during the period which is the subject of this report that it should fulfill its duties in a manner worthy of the revolutionary vanguard of the Hungarian working class and the party of the working people. The party's organizations and members have been working devotedly and unselfishly for implementing the resolutions of the 11th congress. The party has directed and organized socialist building work; its organizational strength and capacity of action have increased and its style of work has developed. The party's leading role prevails. Relying on the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from the actual situation of society, taking into consideration the people's opinions and suggestions, the party designates the main lines and main tasks of building socialism.

Our party will continue above all to fulfill its leading role with ideological influence, argumentation, with political leadership and organizing work and with the mobilization of the masses. The party regards its activity as being in the service of the people--it directs but does not issue imperatives, it leads but does not domineer, it condemns even the slightest misuse of power.

It is of decisive importance in the realization of the leading role of our party that its ideological, political and organizational unity is solid and that the Central Committee and the party membership is welded together. Relations between the party and working masses have stood the test amid more difficult circumstances than heretofore. The party trusts the masses; the masses follow the party. We can rightly call this the great achievement borne of the joint will of the MSZMP and the Hungarian people. The unity of the party and the masses and their joint efforts is the most important pledge in the successful building of socialism in our country.

The Central Committee reports to the congress that during the period covered by the report, the internal life of the party has developed in a healthy manner, its membership has increased, its organization has strengthened and the ideological, political, vocational and general education of the party membership has increased significantly.

Five years ago during the time of the 11th congress the party had 754,000 members. On 31 December 1979 it had exactly 812,000. The large majority of new party members, before being accepted into membership, carried out unselfish social work in the mass organizations, socialist brigades, Workers Guards and elsewhere. The social makeup of the membership is also an expression of the party as the brigade in the vanguard of the working class, the party of the working people, a mass party.

According to its current activity, more than half the party membership, and according to its original occupation, almost three-quarters are workers and peasants. The proportion of women has steadily increased in accordance with their role in society--it reaches 28 percent and the proportion of young people under 30 during the past 5 years has been 60 percent of newly accepted members. It is a fact worthy of mention that almost three-quarters of the membership joined the party after 1956. All this underlines our task with tremendous emphasis to promote the amalgamation into unity of communists of various ages--their preparedness, general and political education, revolutionary experience and experiences in the movement. We must do everything so that the younger generation is acquainted with the historic path of our party and the most important lessons of its struggles.

The party's strength, unity and ability to act was enhanced by the satisfactory exchange of party membership cards in accordance with the resolution of the 11th congress. Personal discussions with all members of the party prove once again that constant good human relations within the party is indispensable. In harmony with the wishes of the party membership, personal caring about party members and caring about each other must become a regular task.

The numbers of those who have been expelled or have left the party has shown a slight increase since the two congresses. In this is a reflection of the shortcomings of membership recruitment and the weaknesses of ideological and political education work within the party. For the rest, during the exchange of membership cards and even afterwards party organizations demanded better accountability for the fulfillment of party membership obligations and divorced themselves from those who could not meet those obligations, and those who did not meet political and moral requirements.

It is clear from the interim report of the Central Control Commission that party discipline is basically good. We can state with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of the party membership work with dedication, undertake their obligations (?to the full) and satisfactorily exercise their rights. There are, however, those who do not satisfy their obligations and damage the discipline which is obligatory to all in the party.

Between the two congresses, disciplinary action had to be taken against an annual average of almost 0.8 percent of the party membership. They were given light or more severe party punishment. We must continue to insure that our party accepts into its ranks, on the basis of individual assessment, only those who are convinced adherents to the party policy, active participants in building a socialist society, those who are active in public life, undertake unselfish service for the public and live according to socialist norms.

Direct participants in production should swell the ranks of the party.

Above all, the proportion of [word indistinct] workers and workers, peasants in cooperatives, manual laborers should be in the majority nationwide. There is room in the party for the intelligentsia and employees, who, through their work and behavior bear witness that they are worthy of the honorable title of party member. Let us improve the building of party membership among university and college students who represent the natural replenishment of communist intelligentsia.

Solving the tasks facing the country and the logical realization of party policy demands that we should do much more in order to raise the ideological, political, active and organizational unity of the party to a higher level. Correct communist behavior is [word indistinct] solidity and flexibility in practical work. We must insure that the unchanged basic principles of our policy, which have stood the test of time, are realized in their entirety, and that no one is able to distort them towards dogmatism or in the direction of revisionism, nor should we allow our earlier correct decisions and stances to become dogmas.

We must be open to new issues. In the future we must take the initiative in everything in which the interest of the people and the country demand changes for the sake of general progress. This is how we understand the continuity of the main line of our policy. We must maintain and further develop that which assists the progress of the country and serves the people.

The principles of democratic centralism are being realized in our party, the Leninist norms of party life. Collective leadership has strengthened as well as personal responsibility. Decisions are taken at every level by elected organs. They direct the party apparatus which honorably undertakes its tasks of preparing and implementing resolutions.

Development is certain but we must not be satisfied with this. Party resolutions are not realized in some places and this points to weakness in our work. We must not allow that anyone should, on his own account, interpret party resolutions according to his own whims and fancies. Personal responsibility is not always suitably realized in implementing resolutions. Criticism from the party membership and public opinion--which sees a need for a more logical implementation of party resolutions which the working masses can see will lead to an objective--is justified.

In the coming period, one of our most important tasks is better organization and inspection of implementation. After our congress decides the tasks of building socialism, implementing the decisions will, of necessity, be in the foreground. For the party to fulfill its leading role in the future it must direct, organize and control implementation at a higher level--in the economy and in every principal area of social life.

The essence of party control is to assist implementation of the resolutions, the creditable evaluation of the situation, the uncovering of objective and subjective sources of errors, making good experiences general knowledge and working out realistic proposals.

It is an indispensable condition for the development of party democracy that we support well-based resolutions which take reality into account. It increases the responsibility of the party membership and its activeness in implementing those resolutions. A spirit and work style has to be developed in future so that at party forums all relevant issues which touch upon the life of the party, the country and people can be discussed. Each party member should consider it his obligation to express his views, opinions and stances at party forums. In all instances they should receive answers to their questions and information about the fate of their proposals.

Critical and self-critical inspection of our work is an indispensable condition for realizing party democracy. This defends the party, its officials and members from errors, mistakes and self-complacency. Despite development, the situation of criticism and self-criticism in our party is not reassuring in all respects. (?Shortcomings) are admitted verbally but in reality many do not make use of them.

Dear comrades: In the practical realization of party policy and in the solution of problems more complicated than earlier, much work and great responsibility is put upon the cadres and on leaders working in various areas of social life. The majority of leaders carry out their tasks satisfactorily and are able to work according to higher demands. Those in Hungary who have been entrusted with leadership--whether within or outside the party--must serve the interests of socialism, of the people, with devotion through (?utilizing) his best knowledge. He must be suited to the demands of political trust, vocational knowledge and leadership qualities.

It is the party's obligation toward the people to solve in time issues relating to cadres, keeping in mind the interest of the community. It is correct and just that he who cannot work according to the higher requirements, on account of whom the collective suffers damage, should not remain in a leadership position. Efforts to achieve stability are only correct when they relate to those on whom something can be built, those who are politically solid but not rigid, those who are vocationally skilled and open-minded, are initiators but not hasty, are disciplined and demand this of others while at the same time they respect and pay attention to others' opinions, are able to look their own weaknesses in the face, live and work in an exemplary manner and who for all these reasons draw the respect of their fellow workers and the community. We need such leaders in every office. The time has also come to be more courageous in promoting young people, those who were born in our system and have become skilled adults suitable for leadership.

The methodical arrangement of cadre work must be increased and its democracy strengthened, which is also an important condition for the victory of subjectivism. In the interest of progress and as it received great emphasis in the guidelines too, fastidiousness should increase in cadre work and state personnel work. We should decisively support those leaders who show trust through their actions.

Speaking about the party we must not forget our obligation that it is necessary to develop our style of work, strengthen the characteristic of party work as a movement and decrease its formal bureaucratic lines. The tasks before us do not mean a file of reports and resolutions but demand lively political mass work. The basic organizations of the party, party committees at various levels which during the past have carried out their work successfully according to their function, can do much to realize the policy of the party and to strengthen its contact with the masses.

We must consider the justifiable desire, frequently voiced at membership report meetings, that higher party organs should give more and more meritorious assistance to basic organizations, including party organizations on housing estates.

Comrades, during the preparation for the congress, the Central Committee has not initiated a general debate on the constitutional regulation as it serves well the activity and development of the party. During the debate on the congressional guidelines our party membership agreed with this. There were a few proposals, however, and the Central Committee reviewed them. There were those among them which we advise should not be accepted.

For instance that we should reinstate the practice of designate membership, that we should create organizations for the pensioners, and that the opportunity to abstain should be removed--with the exception of doing so for personal reasons and of not being of voting age--and several other similar proposals.

However, the Central Committee supports modifications in the proposals for resolutions. Practical experiences prove that because of the longer, 5-year congressional cycle it would be justifiable to raise the proportion of members co-opted into party committees from the current 20 to 30 percent. Again because of the demands of practical work we support the proposal that 1 year's party membership instead of the current 3 should be sufficient for election to membership of the leadership of basic organizations and party secretary. We also request that approval of election to membership be made the responsibility of the Central Committee, and taking into account the comments during the debate on the guidelines it will decide within 6 months the new order of membership fee payments. We are of the opinion that with these amendments our constitutional organization will serve its purpose even better.

In compliance with its historic past and in adhering to its mission, the party will also continue to fulfill its obligations in the future. It will serve the interests of the Hungarian people and of socialism. Today, our party has weight and its word carries credit. It is important that every party member's word should have credibility supported by action, that every member of the part should fulfill his obligation in an exemplary manner, should avail himself of his rights, to keep up party and state discipline, that the spirit of unity should strengthen between members of the party, as well as communist modesty and willingness to act.

Dear comrades, in the period under review our party, which is part of the international communist movement, has pursued lively international activity in keeping with the resolutions of the 11th congress and with our internationalist principles. The international communist movement has continued to increase its influence in the world in recent years. The communist parties in Spain, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Iran and elsewhere have achieved legality. New parties have come into being. The size of the sister parties have increased and so have their influence among the masses.

Communist and workers parties in the socialist countries fulfill their historic role, are directing and organizing the building of a new society. The mass influence of communist and workers parties and their role has increased in the capitalist world. Our fraternal parties operating in the cpaitalist countries are at the vanguard of the struggle which is being waged for democracy, social progress, the interests and rights of workers, for the crushing of the rule, economic and political power of monopolistic capitalism, and for peace. They stand decisively against militarism, terrorism and the danger of the renaissance of fascism. Communist parties in former colonial countries are important factors in the struggle for national independence, for the consolidation of political and economic independence. The MSZMP is in full solidarity with the struggle of our fraternal parties, and with the communist and workers parties in the world. [applause]

The present situation of the communist movement is marked by the fact that the parties are independent, each elaborates and implements its own policy. This increases the responsibility of each party to apply Marxism-Leninism in a creative way, to strengthen solidarity, to study the other's experiences and to promote cooperation in the struggle for common goals.

Our party holds the consistent stand that contending views which emerge from our midst must be clarified on the basis of principles in tolerant exchanges of opinions, always keeping in mind that the goals of these discussions is to promote cooperation among the parties and to strengthen the movement and to contribute to the enrichment of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism. Our party's leading idea in international activities will invariably remain to consolidate the unity of the movement through common stands, joint actions and through the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations, always in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The party attaches great importance to the international consultations of the communist and workers parties which provide opportunities for creative exchanges of opinion and experiences, for a joint analysis of situations, for the coordination of stands and for joint actions.

Representatives of our party took an active part in the preparations for the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties, in working out the stance which provides a suitable program for the struggle for peace, security and social progress. For our part we are endeavoring to contribute, in accordance with the principles adopted in the document, toward further strengthening cooperation between fraternal parties.

Our party considers it a great honor that the organization of several theoretical political conferences took place in Hungary. More than 60 communist and workers parties representatives took part in these. The struggle waged for the unity of the international communist movement demands the defense of the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism and resolute stance against attempts to break the unity.

The party is waging a consistent struggle against pseudorevolutionary trends, against rightist and pseudoleftist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and against all sectarian attempts.

We will oppose anticommunism and all the old and new forms of anti-Sovietism. We resolutely denounce Maoism as a fundamentally anti-Marxist ideology which has been saturated from as early as at the beginning of the 1960's with nationalist and anti-Soviet elements and with aspirations to become the leader party. At the beginning, it was still taking pains to disguise its essence, falsely referring to Leninism. It pretended to be the protector of world socialism and consistent fighter against imperialism.

Hegemonistic aspirations, anti-Sovietism and collaboration with imperialists have become increasingly manifest in the policy of the Chinese leaders.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party is endeavoring to nurse, develop and strengthen its cooperation with every sister party. During the 5 years since the 11th congress, we continued useful bilateral talks with delegates from 78 sister parties in various parts of the world.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has devoted special attention to strengthening its contacts with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The historic experiences of Lenin's party, the Soviet communists, are indispensable for our own party and people. Our relations with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have further expanded. Exchanges of experience on issues related to the building of a new society are extremely valuable for us. In accordance with the principle of mutual solidarity, we have strengthened international contacts with communist and workers parties in the capitalist and the developing countries.

Over the past years our contacts with most of the West European socialist and social democratic parties have also further expanded.

This helped to improve our relations with those countries and to develop relations between European countries with different social systems. This goes to prove that ideological antagonisms and differences of political views need not exclude the possibilities for cooperation in such vital issues of common interest as peace, security and the promotion of disarmament.

The international communist and workers' movement is the enormous strength of our age and is ever increasing. It promotes the development of the whole of human society. Communists have no other aim but to serve socialism, progress and peace in the interest of their peoples and the whole of mankind.

Our party continues to strive, in accordance with its patriotic, internationalist policy, to work for the emergence of our country in all its activity, and at the same time to serve the common aims of the international communist and workers' movement. [applause]

Esteemed congress, dear comrades and lady comrades, dear guests. The Central Committee asks congress to approve the work carried out during the past 5 years, to debate and approve the report and the agreed resolution proposals. Let us progress further, consistently following current policy guidelines, following the guideline objectives based on our great historic achievements. It is our conviction that through this we are proposing a work program for our people and the country which will enable us to successfully build the developed socialist society in our homeland.

In a few days our party and people will commemorate the 35th anniversary of liberation. This turning point of history three and a half decades ago enabled the people to set out on the path toward social progress and national emancipation. On the occasion of this approaching national holiday our congress--on behalf of Hungary's communists and the entire Hungarian nation--extends respectful salutes to the liberator, the great Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The sacrifices of those who fought for our liberation were not in vain and their memory will never fade. Our people, under the party's lead, have made full use of its freedom. Victorious over many difficulties, it has struggled and through purposeful work has created something great and lasting. The life of the people has changed radically: Our country is an independent, free, socialist country.

The Hungarian people have proved many times that they are ready and able to work devotedly for noble objectives. In our work we can lean on the talent and self-awareness of our people, its firmness and purpose and readiness to act. We can build on the multilateral cooperation realized within the framework of the socialist community and on international solidarity.

We firmly believe that we can solve our tasks through joint effort and the cooperation of the nation's creative forces, and that the Hungarian People's Republic will invincibly progress along the path of socialist development. [applause]

Long live the vanguard brigade of the Hungarian working class, the party of the working people, the Hungarian socialist workers' party! [applause]

Long live the Hungarian people who are building socialism! [applause]

Long live our homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [prolonged applause]

Kirilenko Speech

For Soviet media reportage on the speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, A.P. Kirilenko, at the 24 March session of the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Speakers 25 March

LD252203 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 25, (MTI)--As has been reported, the 12th Congress of the HSWP continued its work on Tuesday.

In the first half of the day a number of contributions were delivered in the debate on the report of the Central Committee on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress and the tasks ahead of the party, as well as on the report of the Central Control Committee of the HSWP.

Jozsef Hossala, mill-man at the pipe factory of the Csepel metal and iron works, delegate of Budapest, primarily emphasized the exemplary steadfastness of the communists work in the largest pipe factory of the country, and pointed out that in his field the presence of communists, their exemplary work can be felt both in the results of production and in the strengthening of work discipline.

Istvan Gajdocsi, president of the south Hungarian County Bacs-Kiskun council, delegate of County Bacs-Kiskun, speaking of the increasing role of social work said that in the past four years the population of the county contributed to the development of its country with more than two thousand million forints, an average of 3,700 forints per inhabitant.

Mrs Mihaly Boka, president of the council of Mehkerek district, delegate of the central Hungarian County Bekes, praising in her contribution the practical implementation of the party's nationality policy stated that in the period since the 11th congress the [word indistinct] has become richer and more complete. It has strengthened the economic, political and cultural equality of the nationalities.

The speakers during the first half of the day at the congress include Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress who underlined [word indistinct] for exploring domestic economic reserves in view of the more difficult international economic conditions. These reserves include the human factors of economic advancement, existing technical knowledge, susceptibility to the new, better technology and work discipline.

"Our socialist turnover, and the goods exchange with the Soviet Union within that, continues to be the determinative element of our foreign economic relations. The consolidation of socialist integration is the most important guarantee vis-a-vis the disadvantageous forms of the capitalist economic and trade policy," said the Hungarian foreign trade minister. He went on to point out:

"Despite the growingly difficult international situation in the foregoing months, we are making all endeavours to advance our economic relations with developed capitalist countries. We are trading with capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantages. We confront economy with economy, right with right, advantages with advantages, and if it is forced on us, discrimination with suitable measures. We, however, do not initiate measures that weaken economic ties."

Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, also spoke at the session.

Additional Speakers

LD252306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] In the afternoon's debate at the MSZMP congress Sandar Gaspar, Politburo member and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, spoke.

Next to speak was Janos Pinces, Tolna County delegate. He analyzed the work of the party in the villages. From his own experience he argued that the village party committees must form better relations than previously with the leaders of big enterprises, so that they might be able to harmonize the villages' industrial development.

The next speaker was Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Borsod County party committee, who criticized excessive local demands. At the same time he said that the criticism which is leveled at those who delay decisions is not hostile to the system, but is a reflection that people want to preserve the results already achieved. Karoly Grosz proposed to congress that continuous political work should be carried out also among older party members, and that they should be drawn into the teaching of the party's history.

PARTY OFFICIALS ACCOMPANY FOREIGN DELEGATES ON VISITS

LD262110 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)--From the foreign guests attending the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the representatives of 16 fraternal parties visited on Tuesday factories in Budapest and the provinces, state farms, cooperative farms, educational and cultural institutions, and met with the representatives of the most varied strata of Hungarian workers at friendship and solidarity rallies.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party--accompanied by Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee--visited the Euna iron works in Dunaujvaros. The delegation of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party--accompanied by Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee--met with the collectives of the workers in Kiskunmajsa. The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party--accompaned by Niklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP--visited the Csepel worker's home in Budapest. The representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--together with Jeno Fock, member of the Political Committee--visited the Enying state farm. The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party--accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee--was the guest of the Budapest May 1 clothes factory.

Delegates of foreign communists received hearty welcome everywhere from leaders of local party, state, social and mass organizations and workers' collectives. During their visits to factories and farms they were briefed about achievements recorded in work, production and socialist brigade movement. The hosts also requested the visiting delegates to convey the Hungarian people's friendly greetings to the communists and workers of their respective countries. The delegates of the fraternal parties conveyed to the hosts the greetings of their respective parties, working class and peoples and wished much success in the implementation of the resolutions to be adopted by the 12th Congress of the HSWP.

Accompanied by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, the delegates of the French Communist Party and the Communist Party of Norway met the workers of the state farm at Babolna. The delegations of communist parties of Greece and Great Britain, accompanied by Imre Katona, member of the HSWP Central Committee, were received by the workers and inhabitants of Budapest's 10th district at the Istvan Pataky Cultural Centre. Accompanied by Peter Varkonyki, member of the HSWP Central Committee, the delegates of the Spanish and Austrian communist parties visited metallurgical plants of north Hungarian Salgotarjan. Together with Pal Romany, member of the HSWP Central Committee, the delegations of the Belgian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin met the teachers and students of Godollo University of Agrarian Science. The representatives of the communist parties of Ireland and San Marino and of the Turkish Communist Party, which is struggling under a ban, were received by the members of the cooperative farm of Aszar. These delegates were accompanied by Jozsef Szakali, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS LAO PARTY'S VONGVICHIT

AU251910 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Sandor Gyori article--in Budapest, date unspecified: "Our People Are Overcoming the Difficulties: Discussion With Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party"]

[Text] The Lao People's Revolutionary Party is celebrating its 25th anniversary. On this occasion, our staff member Sandor Gyori visited Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice premier, who is paying a visit to our country and answered Gyori's questions. Phoumi Vongvichit is in our country for the forthcoming party congress.

[Question] What is the economic situation of People's Laos?

[Answer] Since 2 December 1975, that is, our country's complete liberation and the creation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we have been devoting all our strength to implementing a socialist transformation in accordance with the policy of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. We encountered many difficulties in the course of our work resulting from the fact that feudalism, colonialism and neocolonialism had kept the economy of Laos in a backward state and that it was then further wrecked by the aggressive wars, lasting for over 30 years, of the French and then the U.S. imperialists.

Our people's standard of education is low and the method of our production lacks modern technology and science. It is as a result of this, among other things, that our country's economy is dependent on others from abroad and that our food production does not satisfy the requirements of the population. We were struck by natural disasters in 1977 and 1978, and drought and floods caused extremely great damage to our country's agriculture. In addition, socialist construction has also been made difficult by the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing reactionary leaders.

However, the people of Laos, which consists of various nationalities, united under the party's leadership to implement a socialist transformation of our national economy, heal the wounds of war and reconstruct our national economy. Since agriculture and forestry constitute the main branch of our economy, a branch on which we base the development of our industry, we have mobilized our people to develop irrigation systems and strengthen the agricultural cooperatives, which now number over 2,800, and the state farms. [paragraph continues]

In a few places, we are already applying new technology--tractors and artificial fertilizers--in agricultural work to increase our present rice yield of 1 1/2 to 3 tons. As for industry, we have restored the establishments left behind by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

It is our fundamental task to carry out three revolutions: the revolutions of conditions in production; science and technology; and ideology and culture.

[Question] What characterizes the life of our Lao sister party, which is celebrating its 25th birthday, and what are the immediate tasks of party building work?

[Answer] The Lao People's Revolutionary Party is a Marxist-Leninist party that had led our national liberation struggle victoriously in the past 30 years and is now directing the process of the socialist transformation of our country. Although the revolution in Laos developed amid difficulties and complications, the People's Revolutionary Party was always united in the selection of its political guideline. The revolution in Laos has won ever greater victories as a result of it. The most important tasks for consolidating our party are the following: to educate our members so that they may increasingly understand Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to modernize our multinational people to implement party policy.

[Question] What are the external conditions for socialist construction?

[Answer] The Lao People's Democratic Republic pursues socialist construction under difficult and complex conditions. The U.S. imperialists, acting in collusion with the reactionary Beijing leaders, are supporting Lao reaction living in exile. Their goal is to sabotage the national liberation movement. The People's Revolutionary Party is pursuing a policy of peace and friendship toward every country, particularly our neighbors. Beyond solidarity with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, it is prepared to cooperate with every country on the basis of the observance of equality, sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs and the principles of mutual interest. We have consolidated our good-neighborly relations with Thailand, developed a good relationship with Burma and submitted rational proposal for settling disagreements with China and Laos on this basis.

The Lao and Chinese people constitute two nations that love peace, national independence and socialism. The Chinese people accorded important assistance to the people of Laos in their struggle against the French and U.S. imperialists. That assistance was part of the support that enabled the Lao people to restore its independence. The Lao people will remain forever grateful for it and wish to strengthen their solidarity with the Chinese people. However, we do not agree with the mentality of the Beijing reactionaries in power, which is aimed at realizing their great-power expansionism and hegemonism, in order to extend their power to the three Indochinese countries and use them as a springboard to achieve domination over the rest of the Southeast Asian countries as well. We demand from the Beijing clique in power that it end the military threats against Laos and armed provocations against Vietnam and Cambodia.

[Question] How are political-economic relations between Hungary and Laos developing?

[Answer] Friendly relations between the Hungarian and Lao people go back a long time. [paragraph continues]

Under the leadership of the MSZMP headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian people gave considerable assistance to Laos during the national liberation struggle, and is increasing assistance presently in the work of socialist construction. There have been several friendly visits between our countries. The recent visit of a party-government delegation led by Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, our party's secretary general and the premier of Laos, has further strengthened the relationship, which was close, in any case, between our countries. As part of your party government's and people's moral-material assistance, you have sent Hungarian economic experts to us to support our work of socialist construction. Many Lao students are studying in Hungary. On behalf of the party, government and entire people of Laos, I express my profound gratitude to the MSZMP and the Hungarian Goverrment and people for their valuable assistance. I am firmly convinced that the relationship between our countries will further strengthen.

HUSZAR CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD210042 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 20, MTI--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday.

Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, reported on the visit and talks in Hungary of a Soviet (?economic) governmental delegation, headed by Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov. It may be recalled that during the visit a long term programme was signed for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the two countries. The Council of Ministers accepted the report.

The government accepted a statement on the simplification of the official stipulations and procedural order pertaining to investments. The session established [word indistinct] in accordance with the 1979 resolution of the Council of Ministers. Official provisions have rendered possible more differentiated and economical solutions. The procedural order has been simplified. The number of jobs requiring permission as well as of the collaborating specialized agencies has decreased.

The Council of Ministers accepted an account presented by the agriculture and food industry minister and the president of the council [word indistinct] the government on the experiences of reorganization of regional state guidance of agriculture, sylviculture and of the primary timber industry.

The session also approved the report of the president of the National Council of Agriculture Cooperatives connected with the above. It stated that following the reorganization unified branch attitude has strengthened and in addition to reduction in staff strength, the level of guidance is improving too.

The government took note of a report on agricultural preparations for the current year. It approved that the agriculture and food industry [word indistinct] urge state companies and cooperatives that, in accordance with the plan stipulations, they pay attention to improving organization, increasing efficiency, and make special efforts for fulfilling the export targets.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY ZAIRE'S MOBUTU

AU241230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text of Romanian-Zairian joint communique on Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's 17-20 March visit to Romania, signed in Bucharest on 19 March]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the People's Revolutionary Movement [PRM] and president of the Republic of Zaire, paid an official visit to Romania between 17 and 20 March 1980.

During his visit to Romania the PRM founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, Lt. Col Mobutu Sese Seko, and the officials accompanying him toured economic and social-cultural units in Bucharest and in Prahova and Brasov counties. They were warmly received everywhere, as an expression of the friendship and mutual esteem existing between the Romanian and Zairian peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Lt Col Mobutu Sese Seko, PRM founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, conducted official talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and minister of labor; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of the Interior and head of the State Security Department; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council; Stefan Birlea, director of the Chancery of the party, secretary general and president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the party secretary general and president of the republic; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Octavian Lutas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Zaire.

For Zaire: Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Litho Moboti, PRM political commissioner; Seti Yale, special counselor to the PRM founding president and president of the republic and secretary general of the National Security Council; Bokana W'Ondangely, general commissioner for the plan; Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the Chancery of the PRM founding president and president of the republic; Mpase Nselenge Mpeti, head of the president's private chancery; Nyoka Busu Noengo, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Bucharest; Rear Admiral Loponda Wa Botende, head of the president's military household; Nzanda Bwana, counselor to the PRM founding president and president of the republic; Mbolandinga Katako, ambassador, director for Europe at the Department for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Ndombi-Mvold Maboti, political and diplomatic counselor of the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Luyeye, people's commissioner and deputy secretary general of the National Union of Zairian Workers; and Yoka, people's commissioner.

The two heads of state reviewed with satisfaction the positive evolution of political, economic and cultural-scientific relations between their countries and the fruitful international cooperation between Romania and Zaire, conducted in the spirit of the principles and provisions of the joint declaration signed in Kinshasa in 1972, and of agreements concluded. The two sides stressed a new the decisive importance of meetings and talks at high level, which each time give new impetus to the development of bilateral relations.

Inspired by the political will to deepen the relations of fruitful friendship and cooperation in many areas serving the interests of the Romanian and Zairian peoples, the two heads of state signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko briefed each other on their countries' interests in the area of socioeconomic development and examined the current stage and prospects of bilateral relations; they effected a fruitful and comprehensive exchange of views on the major current international issues.

The two heads of state emphasized the possibilities existing for strengthening and deepening commercial cooperation and exchanges, in keeping with the real potential of their countries' economies. They reasserted their decision to implement new cooperation ventures, on mutually advantageous bases, in the areas of mining, agriculture, industry, forestry and transport.

Along this line, they decided that the competent Romanian and Zairian organizations should endeavor to enhance the efficiency of economic cooperation ventures. Special attention was paid to deepening Romanian-Zairian cooperation in the agroindustrial field; for this purpose, the two presidents devised concrete measures to activate and expand the Zairom joint association, so that it can play a more important role in developing the agro-industrial sector of the Zairian economy.

Expressing the view that the machinery and equipment supplied by the Autotractor-Kinshasa are important for increasing Zaire's agricultural production, the two heads of state decided to prepare complete documentation permitting Zaire's authorities to take the necessary measures for this firm to benefit from favorable conditions concerning import licenses in accordance with the regulations in force in Zaire.

The two heads of state also gave instructions for the establishment of specific ways and means of cooperation on additional economic ventures, through the establishment of joint firms and other modern forms of production sharing.

The sides stressed the need to increase commercial exchanges more markedly by increasing Romanian exports of machinery, equipment, sophisticated installations, light and food industry products, and Zairian exports of mining, forestry, processing industry products, and other goods. They decided to support Romanian and Zairian firms and organizations interested in designing ways and means of achieving such increases.

The two sides also emphasized the important role of the joint governmental commission for economic, technical and cultural cooperation in coordinating all such activities. They established concrete measures to implement the agreements concluded at the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Zairian commission.

Convinced that a better mutual understanding would contribute to bringing the two peoples closer together, the two heads of state decided to intensify and diversify exchanges in the areas of culture, education, health, social security and cadres training, and exchanges of information on the two peoples' material and intellectual assets. [paragraph continues]

Thus, they highlighted the importance of the anniversary of 2,050 years since the establishment of the first centralized and independent Dacian state and agreed to organize cultural events in Zaire devoted to that event.

Expressing appreciation for the efforts made in recent years to establish a favorable legal framework for promoting Romanian-Zairian relations, the two presidents agreed to take steps to improve this framework by signing new cooperation agreements. Thus, during the visit the sides signed an agreement on civilian air transports, the protocol of the fourth session of the joint governmental commission for economic, technical and cultural cooperation, a program for the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement for 1980-81, and a cooperation convention between the radio and television authorities.

Reasserting their countries' firm determination to unite their efforts and intensify their cooperation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed the conviction that promoting Romanian-Zairian friendship and cooperation is in keeping with the basic interests of the two peoples and at the same time constitutes an important contribution to the cause of detente, security and cooperation, to peace and progress in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

The two heads of state exchanged detailed views on the international situation and highlighted the profound contemporary international changes. They stressed that those changes are based on the increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' desire to be free and independent, and on their struggle for progress and prosperity, for establishing more just and equitable international relations.

The two sides expressed their countries' determination to struggle against the colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against any form of foreign domination, and to militate for the peoples' right to decide on their national resources, to freely choose their social system, and to live in peace, security and cooperation based on equality of rights.

The two heads of state expressed their countries' anxiety about the recent deterioration of the international situation due to the accumulation of a series of unsolved problems, to increased tendencies of redividing the world into spheres of influence, to sharpening economic and political contradictions among states and groups of states, and to a revival of the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and of disregarding their basic right to live in freedom and as masters of their destinies.

They also expressed the view that all the states, regardless of their size or social system, must make every possible effort to halt this deterioration, to resume and develop the policy of detente, which should be based on equality of rights, firm respect for the national independence and sovereignty of each people and for their sacred right to freely decide on their fate, and on the elimination from interstate relations of the policy of force, intervention and interference in the affairs of other peoples.

The two presidents expressed their profound anxiety about the evolution of conflicts in various geographical areas; they called attention to the dangers posed by such conflicts for international peace. Practice has demonstrated that the use of force does not help solve conflicts but, on the contrary, exacerbates them and generates new conflicts, which jeopardize the independence of states, the peoples' socioeconomic progress and well-being, and international peace and security.

They stressed the need for resolute actions to solve all interstate disputes through negotiations, thus permitting efforts to be concentraded on consolidating the peoples' independence and on increasing their well-being.

The two heads of state examined in detail the situation in Africa and reaffirmed the sacred and legitimate right of each people to decide on their own fate. They expressed their determination to fully support the national liberation struggle of peoples still under foreign domination and oppression.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko hailed the brilliant victory of the Patriotic Front in the elections in Rhodesia and the forthcoming proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe. This victory crowned the independence struggle for which the people of Zimbabwe made many sacrifices and marks the beginning of a new era in their history. The two heads of state expressed the conviction that, on the basis of national unity, independent Zimbabwe can develop and organize its life in accordance with the people's wishes, in a climate of peace, security, stability and freedom, without any foreign interference.

The two presidents emphasized the urgent need to secure Namibia's independence and the Namibian people's sacred right to freely choose their path of future development in keeping with their aspirations and interests. They spoke out in favor of intensifying UN activities designed to find a political solution to the Namibian problem. They reasserted their peoples' and countries' support for SWAPO--the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Believing that the system of apartheid constitutes a grave violation of the basic norms of international life and human dignity, the two heads of state resolutely spoke out for its total and urgent elimination.

The Romanian and Zairean heads of state stressed the need for peaceful solutions to the conflicts existing or which might emerge among the African states. They spoke out for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African countries, with a view to consolidating national independence and concentrating all national and regional efforts on socioeconomic development.

Thus, the two heads of state reaffirmed their support for the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity to establish a climate of good neighborliness, peace and cooperation among the African countries, without any foreign interference.

Referring to the situation in Europe, the two presidents expressed their conviction that progress along the path of cooperation and security in Europe will have a positive impact on the international political climate and favorable consequences for peace and detente. They expressed the view that to achieve European security the proliferation and stockpiling of arms must be halted and negotiations must begin on a disarmament based on military balance on the continent, conducive to the reduction of armaments, military troops and expenditures and, in the final analysis, to general disarmament. They stressed the need for resolute actions to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting this year, with a view to implementing the Helsinki documents as a whole, promoting cooperation among all the interested states, adopting concrete and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, and resuming and developing the policy of detente.

During their exchange of views on the Middle East situation the two presidents expressed the view that efforts must be urgently intensified to achieve a general peace, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to a solution to the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. They were of the opinion that it is in the interests of all the peoples to contribute more resolutely to the achievement of a general, lasting and just peace in the Middle East, a peace securing the independence and sovereignty of all the states in that area, and contributing to strengthening international detente and peace.

One of the most urgent problems for international peace and security is the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

The two heads of state noted that negotiations to date have failed to make any significant progress; the economic crisis, with all its nefarious consequences, especially on the developing countries, continues to deepen, dangerously perturbing the entire international life.

Romania and Zaire believe that the establishment of a new world economic order constitutes a duty and an issue of vital interest for all states, regardless of their social-political system and level of economic development. They agreed that an equitable solution to this basic problem for mankind's future is only possible with the equal and active participation of all states. They believe that the time has come to advance from statements to actions and to adopt urgent measures and concrete programs concerning both the mechanisms of international cooperation and support for the economically backward countries' development efforts. The two countries attach special importance to strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of all developing countries and nonalined states in their endeavors to establish a new world economic order and to thoroughly prepare for the special UN General Assembly meeting this year; they are determined to act together with the other members of the Group of 77 and with all other states to achieve this goal.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko forcefully stated that only the application of concrete measures for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, can offer a safe guarantee for peace and detente in the world. Thus, they stressed the importance of the decisions adopted at the special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, decisions which reasserted the essential role of the world organization in settling those problems.

The two heads of state emphasized the importance of increasing the UN role in solving mankind's complex problems. They are firmly convinced that a lasting and equitable solution of those problems requires the active participation of all the states in conditions of complete equality and of respect for national independence and sovereignty. They stressed the need to improve the organization and to continuously adapt it to the realities of the contemporary world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire expressed complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit and of their talks on the occasion and expressed their conviction that they will lead to developing and deepening the friendship between the Romanian and Zairian peoples, between Romania and Zaire. At the same time, the development of Romanian-Zairian relations constitutes a contribution to strengthening international peace and cooperation.

Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, PRM founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, most sincere thanks for the warm reception, special hospitality, and feelings of esteem and friendship he enjoyed throughout his stay.

Lt Col Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, PRM founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, cordially invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Zaire.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be set through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CYPRIOT SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU251936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1980--On Tuesday morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, led by Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of that party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and warm congratulations on the anniversary of 15 years since he had been elected leader of the Romanian Communist Party, on the remarkable successes scored by the Romanian people on the activity of the Romanian head of state placed in the service of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Cyprus, as well as the wish to develop them for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

On approaching some current issues of the international life, concern was expressed over the recent deterioration of international relations which endangers the policy of detente, the peoples' independence and peace. The need was stressed for joint efforts of all states, of the progressive forces for preventing the worsening of the world climate, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente, on the basis of the observance in interstate relations, of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, non-recourse to threat and use of force, each people's right to a free and self-reliant development.

Both sides pointed to the importance of solving all interstate litigious issues, all conflictual states by political means, by negotiations stressing that peace and international security required resolute measures for cutting down military expenditures, achieving disarmament, nuclear in the first place, building a new more equitable and juster international, economic order.

As for the situation in Europe stress was laid on the need for actions towards a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due this year so that it should give a fresh and powerful impetus to the efforts made for implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, prime of place being given to the passage to tangible, efficient military disengagement and disarmament measures--prerequisites for consolidating detente, independence and security on the continent and throughout the world.

The R.C.P. general secretary and the chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus highlighted the significance the development of interbalkan understanding and cooperation, the transformation of the region into a zone of peace, good neighborliness and intense collaboration had for the peace and security of the continent.

As regards the Cyprus issue it was assessed that a durable political solution should be reached by means of negotiations between the two communities which should ensure their peaceful coexistence, the observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of the unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, in keeping with the principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter and in the U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus issue.

PRESIDENT TITO'S HEALTH CONTINUES 'VERY GRAVE'

AU261203 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Announcement on the state of health of President Tito: The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is very grave. The pneumonia shows signs of abating slowly, but high temperature continues. The kidney function has not been restored. The cardiovascular system remains relatively stable today. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

NEWSMAN SEES NO EVIDENCE OF AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

AU241921 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja, special correspondent report]

[Excerpts] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 March--Peshawar, the capital of the Pashunti people who live here, on the very border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, today still offers a picture of Oriental neglect, commercial affluence and undisturbed activity, apparently in spite of the clashes reported by the world press and occurring in the immediate neighborhood, on the other side of the so-called "Durand Line." The "Durand Line" has never been recognized by Afghanistan as a border but still constitutes the demarcation line between Pakistan and its neighboring Afghan land.

"Last night I went with two American journalists toward the border," (Uljord), a redheaded Norwegian official of a Catholic humanitarian organization, tells me in Peshawar. "The Pakistanis turned us back as soon as we came close to it." Many others say similar things. It is not easy to determine the truth, although it is indeed difficult to believe that forces that could seriously influence the internal situation in Afghanistan--if the situation can now indeed be called "internal"--could be infiltrated into Afghanistan in this way on any large scale. When the machinery of the Western, and especially the American, press gets going in a search for "the facts," it does not miss much: It has not missed much so far, not even the misdeeds of the White House incumbent in the United States. It happened with the Palestinian refugees, the Algerian uprising and the refugees in Tunisian territory, and it happened each time in the past when such sad consequences of the reality of war appeared on the borders of neighboring countries.

Up to now there have been no reports from this border that would convincingly or at least partially controvert the assertion of the Pakistani Government that "there is no military aid to the rebels in Afghanistan, there is no training in any camps on our territory, there are no arms that we are delivering or that we tolerate being delivered; there is simply nothing of the sort." We have borrowed these words from a recent speech by Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, and the official government statement which reiterated the statement from the president's speech. The Pashtunis continue to cross the border, but that has been going on in this country for centuries.

It is certainly difficult to determine the truth, but for the time being it is impossible to dispute the assertions of the Pakistani Government. And this fact in itself agrees with the impression of an undisturbed Oriental peace reigning in the (Kisakavani) bazaar which, through several thousand years of trading and coffee-sipping, has seen everything that can be seen in human history. Here it seems that nobody has as much as stretched his comfortably crossed legs in the past 10 years or so.

'LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES' FOR USSR OVER AFGHANISTAN

AU251722 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 March--As one cannot "escape Afghanistan"--because other factors in the world would not allow it--Leonid Brezhnev in his campaign speech offered his conditions for withdrawal of the Soviet Army from the neighboring country: the cessation of "all forms of outside interference" and an official promise of the United States and the southern neighbors of Afghanistan that they will guarantee noninterference. It had been expected that Moscow would develop this initative. But that has not happened, even a month later.

When reaction to Brezhnev's initiative started to come in, Soviet diplomacy did not show much interest in taking the views of others into account. Observers therefore are only able to conclude that the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Afghanistan is not yet a topical question in Moscow. The Moscow dialog between Gromyko and Dost on the contrary showed that the length of the "temporary" Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is extremely uncertain, for the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry only agreed with his Kabul colleague on some "practical questions" of the stay of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Detracting Attention

As Moscow--protracting its military presence in foreign territory--does not see in Afghanistan any scope for politics, a scope for a political solution which would insure for Afghanistan an independent and nonalined status in international relations, the attempts are intensifying here to attach to Afghanistan the nature of a "local event", of a local Soviet-Afghan action (as a commentator has put it), which should not excessively excite anybody in the world. To detract the attention of the international public from this Asian "locality"--one gets this impression--Moscow has paid overwhelming attention to Europe in its diplomatic actions of the past few weeks.

Bitter Tasting Statement

In this period of a narrowed scope for politics and for strong and spectacular political actions, Moscow nevertheless tries to find some encouragement. It finds it mostly in Western Europe and it is overwhelmingly interested in France and West Germany, which are believed to be partners carrying specific weight.

Every day they measure here to what extent Bonn and Paris identify with the American measures of pressure on the Soviet Union and they do not hide their pleasure when it is noted that there is not total solidarity. Moscow values the resolve of Paris and Bonn to protect their developed economic contacts with the Soviet Union (the Soviet Union has an annual trade of $7 billion with the two countries), just as it regularly gives publicity to the statement by Giscard and Schmidt in favor of a dialog with Moscow, and, of course, in favor of saving detente. However, the statements by Giscard and Schmidt (without publicity here), which accord the Afghan crisis first class importance and which unequivocally call on the Soviet Union to withdraw its army from Afghanistan have a bitter taste for Moscow.

All in all, it is felt here that "Afghanistan" remains a limiting factor in the Soviet foreign policy, a factor which limits the scope and blunts the edge of any Soviet initiatives in the world scene. For the time being, Moscow has no idea of how to free itself from the state of limited opportunities for the Soviet Union in world politics, for this country is not used to such a state.

'FLOTILLA' OF SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVES IN SPLIT

LD252322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Split--A flotilla of ships of the Soviet Navy sailed into Split harbor on an unofficial visit today. During their stay in Split their crews will visit a number of historical and cultural monuments in the town and the surrounding area.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HELSINKI ON 4-DAY VISIT

AU251616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Helsinki, March 24 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, arrived in Helsinki today on a four-day visit to Finland. During the visit, the delegation will have talks with speaker of the Finnish parliament, Johannes Virolainen, and will be received by President Urho Kekkonen. It will also meet with the representatives of the Finnish parliamentary parties. Current questions of bilateral and international relations on which Yugoslavia and Finland have identical or close views, are expected to be discussed in these talks.

On route to Helsinki, Markovic stopped over at Warsaw airport and was greeted by Marshal of the Polish Sejm (parliament) Stanislaw Gucwa. They spent one hour in a friendly talk on cooperation between the two assemblies.

Talks With Kekkonen, Virolainen

AU251627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Setinac, a Belgrade television journalist, reports the following from Helsinki on the visit of the delegation of Yugoslavia's Assembly headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly, to Finland.

The political substance of the second day of the visit of the delegation of our parliament to Finland was marked first by the beginning of the official talks between the Yugoslav and Finnish parliamentary delegations at the parliament building in Helsinki and then by the reception of Dragoslav Markovic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly, by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen. During the first official talks between Dragoslav Markovic and Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament, it was noted that the priorities of the two countries are virtually identical and thus most of the discussion was devoted to these priorities. In addition to advancing bilateral relations, especially bilateral parliamentary relations, the two sides will primarily aim at making joint efforts and exercise joint influence to insure that thorough preparations will be made for the Madrid CSCE meeting, a favorable outcome of which would be extraordinarily important in the current difficult international situation. As was stated, the contribution of neutral and nonalined countries to this end and their cooperation in that connection can be of great benefit.

In this connection the Finnish hosts paid tribute to Yugoslavia's role in the nonalined movement and especially to President Tito. Finnish President Urho Kekkonen did the same in his official residence, at the Villa (Tanikin), where he spent a little less than an hour in discussion with Dragoslav Markovic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly.

Urho Kekkonen was also very interested in the state of health of President Tito and spoke with great respect about our president not only as an important world political personality but also as his friend. Presidents Tito and Kekkonen have met on several occasions, including last time in Bugojno toward the end of 1973.

Reporting on the visit of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, today the Finnish press writes about cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland to promote security and cooperation in Europe. The varied substance of the activity of the visiting Yugoslav delegation was supplemented by the presence of our parliamentarians at the session of the Finnish parliament this afternoon. Tonight the hosts will give a formal dinner in honor of their Yugoslav guests. Dragoslav Markovic and Johannes Virolainen will exchange toasts at the dinner.

VISITING SICHUAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, MEETINGS

Talks With Serbian Businessmen

AU241653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday the economic delegation of the PRC's Sichuan Province headed by Lu Dadong, chairman of the People's Government of Sichuan and member of the CCP Central Committee, held talks in the Serbian Chamber of Economy with the republic's business representatives headed by Milojko Veljovic, president of the chamber.

In the talks both sides stressed their mutual desire for developing production cooperation, joint ventures and other modern forms of cooperation on a long-term basis.

Representatives of the republic's major organizations, such as the Beograd agricultural combine, the Zmaj, Minel, Intereksport and several other organizations as well as of the Belgrade Bank spoke about some very concrete arrangements that are being or will be realized.

Yesterday the Sichuan delegation visited an electronics factory and some other organizations in Belgrade.

Visit to Vojvodina

AU251952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 March, TANJUG--Last night Dusan Alimpic, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, received the delegation of China's Sichuan Province headed by Lu Dadong, chairman of the People's Government and member of the CCP Central Committee. Alimpic had a long, friendly talk with the guests from China. Ivan Milankov, member of the provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, participated in the talk.

Today members of the delegation, together with Andras Mora, vice president of the Vojvodian Executive Council, had talks with representatives of the Servo Mihalj combine in Zrenjanin and later they will visit the Utva plants and the chemical factories in Pancervo.

Yesterday, the Sichuan delegation visited the Jugodent factory in Novi Sad and the Majevica factory in Backa Palanka.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD251938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic conferred here today with Chinese Sichuan Province premier and Chinese Communist Party Central Committee member Lu Dadong on the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries, both at the bilateral and international levels. Premier Lu Dadong conveyed President Hua Guofeng's best wishes for the recovery of President Tito.

SFRY'S NONALINED 'REPUTATION, PRESTIGE INTACT'

AU251944 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[R.P. report]

[Text] Cacak, 22 March--We are carefully watching the development of the world situation and are constantly concerning ourselves with its effects on the international position of our country. Today this position is undoubtedly very good, thanks, among other things, to the country's internal stability resulting from the long struggle of the LCY and other aware social forces.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that, among other things today in his address to members of the new leadership of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Cacak commune.

A consistente struggle for economic stabilization, the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and the cultivation of good-neighborly relations with other countries will help insure that our international position will be strong. Minic especially pointed out that in the storm of world events the reputation and prestige of Yugoslavia as a nonalined country have remained intact. A majority of nonalined countries is also in favor of preserving the essential orientations of this movement and of its even more active role in solving the acute problems of the world.

Following an extensive explanation of world political developments and the international position of our country, Minic answered the questions of members of the new party leaderships of Cacak commune.

'INSUFFICIENT' MEDIA REACTION TO FOREIGN 'MALICIOUS WRITING'

LD252348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The work of the public information media in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the last few months is being assessed as committed, in particular as regards the monitoring of sociopolitical and economic stabilization. However, the press and radio and television programs still lack a more specific approach to the problems of collective leadership and responsibility at all levels as well as broader popularization of the culture of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and of the culture of nonalined countries. In the same vein, the problems of economic organizations and social activities are not given equal emphasis--at the expense of the latter.

This was noted at today's session of the commission for agitation and propaganda of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

The debate also pointed to some partial weaknesses of Slovene information media. Among the omissions stressed are above all the insufficient reaction of the press to some malicious writing of foreign information media on current circumstances in Yugoslavia. Taking part in the debate, Franc Setinc, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Jak Koprivc, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, also categorically stressed the need for information media in the republic writing more adequately about the problems of our other republics and autonomous provinces.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK, RESPONSIBILITY

LD251930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held in Belgrade today and chaired by Stevan Doronjski, discussed the report on the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in sociopolitical organizations in the federation. The Presidium noted that following the detailed and numerous debates in all sociopolitical organizations in the federation, political, statutory and organizational preconditions have been created as well as cadre preparations made for the application of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility and on the further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

The principle of collective work and responsibility and of the 1-year mandate has already been applied at the Council of the Trade Union Federation and the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. Preparations have been carried out for the application of this principle also at the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Federal Committee of SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia]. In all the republics and provinces, as well as at the federal level, activity is in progress concerned with constitutional changes which will make the application of Comrade Tito's initiative possible in presidencies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, as well as in assemblies and executive organs of sociopolitical communities.

The Presidium noted that, on the basis of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, an intensive, systematic and broad activity was developing in the country concerned with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in all parts of society and that the implementation of this initiative represents, in its essence, the further deepening of socialist self-managing relations.

The Presidium adopted the preliminary accounts on the use of resources to finance the activity of the Central Committee of the LCY in 1980. Some other issues of the current work of the LCY Presidium were also discussed.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL REVIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU242052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Summary] Sarajevo, 21 March, TANJUG--The Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council has reviewed the current questions of the republic's foreign economic relations and "certain problems concerning the realization of the projected provisional balance of payments position of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina." It noted that in the first 2 months of this year the republic maintained a high rate of increase of its commodity exports and of reduction of its imports: Exports increased at a nominal rate of 43.7 percent and imports decreased at a nominal rate of 22.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

However, the commodity exports to the convertible currency area only increased at the rate of 16.6 percent.

In the same 2-month period "many organizations of associated labor continued to have difficulties in insuring their supply of raw materials, producer goods and spare parts" and consequently "have not been able to fulfill their export obligations as well as their obligations toward the domestic market." To provide some relief from these difficulties and make possible the importation of the most needed raw materials, producer goods and spare parts, it has been necessary to postpone imports of equipment planned for the first quarter to a later period. However, lasting solutions for these difficulties must be sought in increased exports, the replacement of imported goods with Yugoslav products and in significant postponements of equipment imports in 1981.

"As to the procedure of coordinating changes in the projected balance of payments positions of republics and provinces within the unified projected balance of payments of Yugoslavia for 1980, the Executive Council concluded that it is necessary to continue the activity aimed at insuring a more appropriate treatment of the Bosnia-Hercegovina economy on the basis of exports commitments."

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS DISCUSS LABOR, DEFENSE

LD251848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At their joint session today, the delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber and of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina backed the orientation that instead of the present territorial self-managing interest communities, in this republic functional self-managing interest communities of specialized upbringing and education be formed. The assessment was that such communities, formed in line with the needs of associated labor for 10 activities and economic spheres, better educate the young people for production work.

In discussing the studies on this work so far, the delegates pointed out the great extensiveness and inefficiency of the present practice which should be overcome more speedily in the next period. Of about 25,000 extramural students in this republic, representing over 43 percent of the total number of students in Bosnia-Hercegovina, the majority of these young people opt for studies without any serious connection with associated labor and its needs.

The delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed and made a positive assessment this afternoon at separate sessions of the chambers about last year's work of the Republican Secretariat for National Defense, of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and of a number of republican judiciary institutions. Reports on this were submitted by their heads Jovo Miskovic and Mato Andric.

Preparedness of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for defense is at a satisfactory level and is marked by a permanent positive trend, Jovo Miskovic, republican secretary for national defense, said. In this republic, thanks to the policy of the League of Communists, a complete organization of a coherent protection and defense mechanism has been created, a mechanism which is manifested in the powerful systems of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the period to come, a new and even more qualitative leap forward should be made in promoting this sphere, and in this the even greater socialization of this sphere represents one of the most important tasks.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMY, DEFENSE

LD241826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The Presidency of the Socialist Autnomous Province of Kosovo has supported the draft law on the provincial budget for 1980, assessing that this move is in accordance with stabilization policy and with the basic orientations contained in the resolution on Kosovo's development for this year. It is reported that the Presidency concluded that important steps have been made to relieve the provincial economy. However, the Presidency considers that additional efforts in this field are possible and necessary.

At the session, chaired by Dzavid Nimani, a program of economic measures in the Kosovo Presidency and its expert services was adopted. It was concluded that it should be suggested to the Executive Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly and all beneficiaries of budget funds in the province that they should at once begin adopting their own stabilization and economy programs. At today's session the Presidency of Kosovo also adopted decisions on further preparing local communities in the province to carry out tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

SARAJEVO CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEFENSE, YOUTH PREPARATIONS

LD251742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--By learning about the achievements and traditions of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, our young generation, with its work and study, makes a major contribution to the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, nonalinement, brotherhood and unity and socialist friendship. Loyal to and emotionally deeply linked with the policy of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, proud of what we are and what we want, the young people affirm by their day-to-day practice that they are ready and capable of defending successfully the achievements of our revolution, our independent and nonalined policy and our socialist self-management, and of building on these foundations their happier and freer tomorrow. Such an orientation of the young, the continued activity of the League of Communists, of the Socialist Youth Federation and of other organized socialist forces, as well as the intensified activity of the young generation as a whole, insure that in preparing young people for carrying out of affairs of defence and protection, major results are being achieved.

This assessment was presented at the joint session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which discussed the results, experiences and future tasks of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC in preparing the young for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Preparation of young people for all-people's defense and social self-protection in primary schools is being organized and carried out within the context of the upbringing and educational activities, while in secondary and higher schools and faculties, it is being taught as a special subject. The general assessment is that in the current realization of these programs good results are being achieved, but certain shortcomings and problems are present. In this connection the need was pointed out for further activity to overcome the problems mentioned and to create more favorable conditions for the full, lasting and continuous preparation of the young for defense and protection. Stressed was the irreplaceable role of the League of Communists and of the Socialist Youth Federation.

In addition to the preparation of school children and students significant attention is also devoted to the training of young people not attending school. The results achieved in this sphere show that all social subjects approach this business in a very responsible manner.

Pointed out was the need for continuing uninterrupted and programmed action by the League of Communists, the Socialist Youth Federation and other sociopolitical and social organizations so that the preparedness and readiness of the young generation be as complete as possible, as is required by our self-managing socialist society and by the independent and nonalined policy and role of our country in today's world. Agreement was also reached today and theses and methods established concerning working out the material entitled "The Activity of the Organizations and Organs of the League of Communists in Implementing the Documents of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Concerning the Further Consolidation of the System of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

At a separate session, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee adopted the amendments and supplements to the instructions on the activity and organizational forms of the League of Communists under conditions of the all-people's defense war.

MONTENEGRIN COUNCIL REVIEWS DEFENSE EXERCISE, PREPARATIONS

AU241650 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[B.P. report]

[Text] Titograd, 21 March--The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro has held a session in Titograd which was presided over by Beljko Milatovic. At the session the council discussed the results of the exercise called "United in Defense and Protection 79" and the engagement of territorial defense in caring for the people suffering from the consequences of the earthquake and the floods.

It was concluded at the session that despite all the difficulties that befell Montenegro during the past year, the exercise action "United in Defense and Protection 79" demonstrated, through mass participation of the people and the variety of its contents, the readiness of all structures of the society and all categories of the population to actively participate in defense preparations. Proceeding from this fact and from the experience gained in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters, this year's activities must be aimed at testing the effectiveness and the synchronized functioning of all components of all-people's defense and social self-protection under difficult conditions.

MONTENEGRIN COUNCIL REVIEWS SELF-PROTECTION, CRIME RATE

AU242056 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Summary] Titograd, 21 March, TANJUG--At its session today the Montenegrin Republican Council for Questions of Social Self-Protection noted that "social self-protection is increasingly becoming more a component part of daily life and work of the working people and citizens and a majority of subjective factors in the republic, thereby asserting itself as the broad sociopolitical basis of the organization of socialist forces in strengthening the society's security and the fundamental values of self-management."

It was reported at the session that the crime rate has considerably declined in the republic in the last few years and that "for several years now almost no major crimes against the people and the state have been recorded in Montenegro" and in 1979 the economic crime rate declined by 42 percent as compared with 1978.

However, as was noted at the session, at the same time the number of crimes in the fields of economy, human environment protection and public transport has increased. "The occurrences of usurpation of the self-managing rights of working people have also been very numerous." In 1979 alone about 2,100 individuals submitted petitions and appeals to the courts of associated labor mainly because of various irregularities in the spheres of income distribution, housing policy and employment and because of failures to implement social accords and self-managing agreements. In that connection the council stressed the need "to strengthen the responsibility and discipline of all holders of self-managing and other social and public functions" in order to insure a successful fulfillment of all social self-protection tasks. "At the same time the function of security and protection of the society must be organized in such a way that it will become a developed habit of every individual citizen and workingman and that it will be present in all communities ranging from house councils through work organizations and local communities to socio-political communities and their organs and institutions," the council stated.

ANNUAL YOUTH RELAY RACE STARTS IN NOVI SAD 23 MARCH

AU260912 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 March on pages 1 and 3 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on pages 1 and 2 carry reports of 3,000 and 2,000 words respectively on the start in Novi Sad on 23 March of the 35th annual youth relay race, which in the past has ended with the presentation of the baton to President Tito on his birthday on 25 May. For 2 months the relay baton will be carried all over Yugoslavia. The papers report a festive meeting held at the Freedom Square in Novi Sad on the occasion, and note that speeches were delivered by Ladislav Darabos, president of the Presidium of the City Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Novi Sad; Dusan Popovic, President of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina; and Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. According to BORBA, Dusan Popovic said that Tito's voice, "the voice of the conscience of the mankind, his prestige of a proven friend of everything that is peace-loving and freedom-loving, his support, the support of a steeled and unswerving fighter, are indispensable precisely now when the world is shaken by a crisis in international relations. Because of all this, let this youth relay race take to Tito our great wish that he may get well."

BRIEFS

LIBYAN GEODETIC OFFICIAL--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Cooperation with Developing Countries, yesterday received Muftah Unis, director of the Geodetic Administration attached to the Libyan Ministry of Development. It was noted that cooperation in the field of geodesy and photogrammetry between the Belgrade Institute for Photogrammetry and the Libyan Geodetic Administration was developing favorably and that great possibilities exist for further promotion of cooperation and for the engagement of Yugoslav organizations of associated labor and scientific institutions on transferring technology and for carrying out work in this field in friendly Libya. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 80 p 6 AU]